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HENRY W WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT. of All remittances are to be made, and all letters an it to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ed, (post paid,) to the General Agent. TERMS -\$2 50 per annum, payable in adof \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. re copies will be sent to one address for ten

if payment be forwarded in advance. PADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square d three times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00. cial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS SO. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsible the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 3.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. ULTRAISM.

dency to ultraism is one of the greatest the tendency this community.

Every principle which our people embrace, and Every principle which our people embrace, and adertake to act upon, they are prone to carry to its attended point, not only of reason but absurdity. A few years ago, a large number of philanthrosas deeply induced with the sin and folly of the A few years ago, a large to see deeply inhused with the sin and folly of the as deeply inhused with the sin and folly of the set of life and property in ruinous wars, united form a Peace Society. A most laudable undersing, while devoted to the object of persuading ago, while devoted to the object of persuading ago, while devoted to the object of persuading to to appear to a set of the object of persuading to open the object of agrees on, ambition to open the object of agrees, and the object of the obj nishing the soldiers for a sooner did a set of all for the expense. But no sooner did a set of a undertake to get a living by lecturing on this ject, than they found their eloquence would ject, than they found their eloquence would be a soldier. nd in showing up its horrors to the taste of diences, than in making reasonable disons between the aggressor who prowls y, and murders for ambition, and the patriot and murders for ambition, and the parties and shis dearest rights and fire-side enjoyin this movement fell into the hands of a

ists, and was lost to the world, as to any influence on the affairs of mankind. polition takes the same course. Reasonable have long been aware of the evils of slavery: stency with our highest pretensions to friends of liberty, and its total disregard atural rights of man. A new impulse was needed to impress these truths more forcibly necessary to make a national ear, and had a few such men as any and C. M. Clay arisen, without the ultraand the folly to suppose that they were to break the chains of 3,000,000 of houdmen to freak the chains or 3,000,000 of mondinent is an elling what immense good might have accomplished. But when the lead of the ment fell into the hands of a few men, for ment tell into the hands of a few then, for e insane self-sufficiency all the millions of sleft, after the liberation of a few by Colonizawas not enough to operate upon,—and who de in their omnipotence, and assist in blowing bellows, than in argument against slavery omical farce was ended by using up political power of the party, to assist the slave-ers in extending the ! area of slavery ' over half attnet.—Haverhill Gazette.

From the Lockport Daily Courier. ANTI-SLAVERY IN SLAVE STATES.

We believe the South is many-very manyus farther from emancipation than she would en but for the intermeddling and impudent he North. We believe it to be altogether a ken notion on the part of Northern men to exethe South, by painting the very worst picture t can be drawn of slavery. It may be said that very need not be ashamed of its own doings, slaveholders need not complain, if their adver-tents of the sale of whole families are re-pub ed at the North, with such comments as they stify. But cannot the slaveholder point to estitution as his 'shield and defence?'d you, as an opponent of slavery, approach a eholder personally in the same manner, and in same language as you hold towards him, divided, ou are, by hundreds of miles? We think not, our better judgment would teach you that by

whim farther from you. been vastly increased, and the area of its doairs immeasurably extended, through the syste-

isis.

The South, aroused by the efforts of the North to st from them the system of slavery, planned and ried through the scheme of annexation. For this ssion of slavery, we believe the North is wholly unsible. It was a slave project, planned and unmated because of the belligerent attitude of towards the domestic institutions of the ; and the North need hope for no better suca the future, so long as the same course is ed towards the South. We are not pleading arery. We hate the entire system as thoryery. We hate the entire system as thorpand cordially as any man living; and hence inclined to denounce any course that expenses that taught is calculated to retard the profemancipation, though the opposite may be figual intention. We suppose the men of the har possessed of reason and common sense, will listen to what is to their interests, and will will listen to what is to their interests, and will a course calculated to advance their welfare silive good, when made plain in a kind way, ne as any other set of men. And like the or any other people, they will array themin defence of their Constitutional rights, consider those rights assailed or any offensive manner. Taunt the slavethat the Northern farmer, with far less pital, with quarter of the labor, makes oney every five years as the plan streholder, and he will listen to you. Pub-ses facts among the people, and a popular will be aroused, before which slavery must and perish.

TEXAS A STATE.

formalities are over-one important issue between the two parties at the last election has been settled forever. now a member of this Union, in full com Its opposers hereafter must rank as encountry, and all agitation of the question added as attempts to dissolve the Union.

Is men, after this consummation, must oppose that ever has attached to those obtained as attached. plotted against the confederacy. Dis-ey will be, and as such will they be red, as much so as those who either directly speted in the Hartford Convention, or favored teets, without committing overt acts of treason at the Union.—Bangar Democrat.

SLAVEHOLDERS AND THEIR FOES. Mobile Herald is full of wrath against the dred and seventy Unitarian ministers who

aks at us as though we were children, or bar-es, without the pale of civilization and Chris-aforace, and only to be argued with, because to be no agreeable mode of coming th to spank us into acquiescence, or cram on of sacred authority down our throats, The impudence of these men is sub-

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.

Abolitionist has received his just de-Baltimore Sun says, 'Gideon Gross, hree separate indictments for aiding in of the slaves of Wm. P. Mills, was tried of the slaves of Wm. P. Mills, was tried ace in the former case, and convicted in was sentenced to the penitentiary for sive terms, making an entire period of a years, or until the 28th of August, 1852. Imade a capital offence, las it should be, id be few men whose benevolence and opy would lead them to steal negroes from the accordance of the control of the contr



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1846.

LETTERS FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

[JOURSAL.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1, 1844. In the Hotel de Ville, in the Grand Palace-by far the most striking building in the town. It is a kind of municipal palace, and was finished in 1442. During the French Revolution, it suffered sad spoliation and destruction in its ornamental carvings. The tower is 364 feet high. What gives to this building historical interest, in my mind, is the fact, that it was in its grand halt, where I now am, that Charles V. went through the ceremony of abdicating his throne in favor of his son, in 1555. The event is depicted on the tapistry, which is still preserved. It is one of those scenes which are indelibly impressed upon my mind by the stories and lessons of my school-boy days, when I used to play it in the circle of my school mates, and I acted the Emperor of Spain, of Germany, and of South America. I had a great empire, when I sat on the throne of Charles V.; and I abdicated it in favor of my son, some little play-fellow, with exemplary meekness and weariness of the pomp and cares of power and dominion. Kings and Queens sport with kingdoms and nations as children do with toys. Fools that men are to allow these polluted usurpers to trample them in the dust, and permit themselves to be duped by the perversions of that injunction of Paul—' Let every soul be subject to the owers that be.' To no human authority and dominion should men acknowledge obedience. To do to cast off their allegiance to the King of kings. To do so is

4 o'clock, P. M.—Railway station, for Ostend. Have taken leave of Brussels, the beautiful capital of Belgium. Have seen much of its people for so short a residence of two nights and days. One thing has struck me here—the multitudes of carts that are drawn about the streets by dogs. Poor things! they walk as if their feet become very sore, walking and drawing on the pavement. Have paid my fare, and received my ticket for Ostend; and now am amid the and cushions. Here we sit, bags, trunks and bandwriting is done for the present.

hour. I have been running, like one mad, here and Belgium and Holland. He says Belgium has sufforhas nearly 100,000 inhabitants. In the time of talk shout public men and measures. He insists that of popular rights, in Europe, originated among the that there are no tell-gates in that kingdom. Says sessers of Ghent. In 1297, they repulsed 24,000 all the draining there is done by the government— English, under Edward I., and in the battle of Spurs, that no individual is allowed to drain his own land. at Courtney, they aided to beat the French. These Says the baggage of those travelling on railways in During the 14th and 15th centuries, Ghent was often for merchants in London. Speaks French, Italian date upon their neighbors; then their neighbors are the most dishonest peo, to deal with in trade would take vengeance; then same subsidies, confiscathat he has met. Says he was recently going over shirts, and compelled to kiss the dust beneath the feet the most interesting part of the scenery, he put out of their conquerors. Such has been the history of his head and exclaimed- What a miserable place for ground. 'How many skins of Spanish leather would that gentleman resembles the likeness of Napoleon it take to make such a glove?" was the reply. In front It is striking!" 'Did you ever see him?' I asked-Charles 1. of England, and are supposed to have swith that man's spirit. I believe Napoleon and Wel adorned the chapel of Whitehall in his day, and to lington to have been two of the bloodiest and most church of St. Bavan, by night, and demolished all the had a long talk on non-resistance. to all the other churches. To avenge the insult of very low-and the waters of the ocean are controlled sault upon the people, and alaughtered tens of thousands. Thus to assault a hely pulpit, or hely house, or hely picture or image, was counted a greater crime than to kill a man. The same feeling still exists. To descrate a hely day, or a hely house, is a greater recorded in history was endured by this town. It crime than to descrate man. There is here a relic lasted three years, from 1601 to 1604. It was besieged of an old castle, built in 868, in which resided for a time Edward III. of England, and in which Philippa, his wife, gave birth to a son, celebrated in Shakspeare as John of Gaunt (of Ghent,) called so from his birth-place. At the suggestion of Jacques van Irtaredd, their husbands, fathers and brothers. It is said that

alters, made of ailken cord, became the badge and ornament of authority. In Belgium, the penalty of death is abolished, and there are many criminals in the prison here, confined for life. This is the way rofessed Christians 'love their enemies,' and 'forgive as they would be forgiven.'

Ostend, Aug. 2. 8 o'clock, morn. In the cathe dral, sitting near the holy basin that contains the holy water. There come in a dozen little children. The ldest steps up to the basin, thrusts her fingers into the holy water, holds them out to all the others, who are too small to reach the water, and then touches her wet fingers, and all cross themselves on forehead and breast. It is painful to see these poor children perform this mummery as an act of worship or devo-tion, as a religious exercise. A woman has just dipped her fingers in, and held them out to two others who could not get to the basin for the crowd. They touched her hand and crossed themselves. The floor s covered with water about the basin, for each one plunges the fingers in, and then gives them a snap to throw off the loose drops. This is a religious exer-cise. It matters little what the observance is, provided people must have a religion of observances, and provided those rites be harmless. Dipping the fingers in holy water, then snapping them, and then crossing, is a cheap and harmless observance, and just as effi-cacious and pleasing to God, as a formal set prayer, chapter or hymn by the priest, or the observance of a sabbath, a solemn assembly, a baptism and the sup-per, when these are done as a religious exercise, or observance. Neither is of any use—both tend to make men think they are something when they are nothing. There come in 400 little children in church uniform-led in by four teachers in cocked hats, bands and gowns—black. They are marched close to the altar, to see and help in the religious exercises. All the children, as they entered, looked very awful, and crossed themselves. All have on wooden shoes, and they made a great clattering. These shoes are very commonly worn by the people in Belgium. The boys look ane-stricken-eye-brows drawn up, chin drawn down, faces elongated. Poor things! They think God is in the priest, the altar and the temple oustle of weighing and marking baggage, and the loading of passengers. Two large trains to start at the same time, one to Liege and Aix la Chapelle, and that they are blogger in morning—to pay their morning salute. The moment they same time, one to Liege and Aix la Chapelle, and the other to Ostend. Now I have taken my seat in a spell of religion vanishes, and they are without God second car, every way like the first, except curtains and without Divine Government in their sports and homes. Here they give way to passion. It is so boxes, lap-dogs, and curs of high and low degree, all with universal Christendom, with individual exceptions. Men and women look solemn and awful Sunstored away snug and easy. The bell tolls the de-parture—the conductor looks in, sees all right, locks day and in the church, while the minister performs the door, and gives the signal. We move, softly and religious exercises—but God is not in their thoughts slowly-now the speed increases-now we fly, and the rest of the week, and in the market. These children do look stupid. Religion distorts their faces. 4 1-2 o'clock .- First station. We have passed over Priests and people and all make up faces. The re-12 miles with the speed of wind, through harvest fields, all ripe, and the people, mostly needs, (Oh the 'appropriate'! women will not keep in their 'appropriate' in it, is no more pleasing to God, and has no more sphere' f) are reaping, reking and hinding; and in ev- influence to produce love, forgiveness, and just usage

sphere'!) are reaping, raking and binding; and in every field many poor, gleaning—common on the continent—picking up a head of wheat, rye and barley, here and there. Our car has twenty-five in it. I am sungly stowed between two men, smoking, smoking—one a cigar, the other a pipe—and though it is not cold, every window is shut. These people are fearful of fresh, cold air. Multitudes came aboard here. To'clock, P. M. Ghent.—We have been here an hour. I have been running, like one mad, here and Belgium and Holland. He says Belgium has sufferthere, to see this and that—to ask questions, Yankee fashion. Ghent stands upon the rivers Schelt and Lys, and is traversed by canals in all directions, and Charles V. it had nearly 200,000. It is called Gand in French, or Gant. Charles used to say he could put much as those who do not smoke. A nation of all Paris into his glove (Gant.) In the 10th century, smokers can be more easily managed—so that it is it was the capital of Flanders, and, at one time, the policy in the managers of Germans to keep them largest and most important city of Europe. At present, its walls measure about eight miles. The cause roads in Baden are all managed by the government artizans always had their deadly weapons at hand, Baden is never examined—only those who travel on and went to the battle-field in their working dress. the Rhine One of the company is a travelling agent the scene of bloodshed. The citizens would depre- Spanish, German and English. Says the Russians tion of privileges; and its noblest citizens were one of the wildest passes of the Jura mountains, with marched out with halters around their necks, in their a companion, a merchant. As they passed through of their conquerors. Such has been the history of Gheat for 400 years. It is a strongly fortified town, and terribly has it perished by the sword. This town is often called the Belgic Manchester. In 1804 it belonged to France, and Napoleon considered it the first manufacturing town in his empire, after Lyons and Rouen. His blood-thirsty general—Alva—once recommended to Charles V. to raze this town to the recomm of the high altar in the cathedral of St. Bavan, are often, said he, and your expression and bust refour copper candlesticks, that once belonged to semble his greatly! 'I have little sympathy, I said have been sold out of England to save them from falling into the hands of Cromwell. Ghent, and all Flanders, was the scene of fearful and bloody persecution, for religion's sake, in 1556-7 by Philip II., by means of Alea and the Inquisition. The cause was this: A sect called the Iconoclasts entered the hands of Severe, but just, I said. They were great only in plunder and murder. We

images and paintings; and soon the same was done Ostend has 12,000 inhabitants-land all around it fered to God, the priests instigated and led on an as- by means of sluices and embankments. It is strongly place. At the suggestion of Jacques van Artaveldt, the Brewer of Ghent, as he was called, Edward assumed the title of King of France—a step which has been the main cause of the deep and settled hostility between England and France for centuries, and which has cont England so much blood and treasure, and which title she never renounced till the end of the last century. Charles V. was born in Ghent. It is said the first as the light in a miserable closet, which was afterwards transformed by him into a splendid apartment. A punishment which he afterwards indicted on the magnistrates for rebellion, was converted.

flicted on the magistrates for rebellion, was converted into an ornament. They were never to appear in public but with a rope around their necks. These their way to their new home West of the Mississippi. flicted on the magistrates for rebellion, was converted

moment, it may possibly number 80,000, including Another writer, in alluding to the mission, luxu-

Another writer, in animing to the mission, luxuriates upon the idea of annexing the tribole island. He considers it the most delightful country which the sun has shown upon since the garden of Eden went out of cultivation, and descants philosophically upon the 300 millions of pounds of coffee which we might wring out of its soil. But before we proceed to acknowledge the independence of the Dominicans.

night wring out of its soil. But before we proceed to acknowledge the independence of the Dominicans or to reckon the precise value of 300 million pounds of coffee, perhaps it may be well to turn over a few pages of the checkered history of St. Domingo, and learn something of the relations which subsist between the parties.

Possibly nothing injurious may immediately grow out of this tampering with the enemies of a friendly foreign power; but that an effort will be made hereafter to carry out the views of the secret agent, there exists not a doubt.

In the absence of a stronger arm, (which might, perhaps, draw a 'shining blade for Greece,' but decline a cause not inged with romance,) we dip our 'tea-spoon in Niagara,' and proceed to notice brieffly some of the peculiarities which mafk this business; and a few of the calumnies and misrepresentations which have been circulated in relation to an unoffending government, and a harmless and afflic-

tations which have been circulated in relation to an unoffending government, and a harmless and afflicted people

In the first place, there is no ground for the common opinion, that the Dominicans were originally annexed to the government of the French partagainst their consent. It is not true that they were conquered, beaten down, trampled upon, and crushed, before they were united with the Haytiens; the rery reverse of all this was the case, as we shall attempt to show.

In 1821; at the time of Christophe's death, Boyer was called to the Presidency by the united voices of the Haytiens. At that period, the Spanish part of the Island was independent, but its situation was most precarious. The war between Spain and her revolted provinces in South America was at its height and the Columbian privateers which thronged the Caribbean seas were continually plundering the people along the shores of the Spanish part; moreover, there were many persons in that division of the Island, who were inclined to favor an union with the patriots of South America—but by far the greatest number opposed this suggestion. Suchwas the state of things at the commencement of Boyer's government. After maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were many and a such as a maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were many persons in the division of the Island, who were inclined to favor an union with the patriots of South America—but by far the greatest number opposed this suggestion. Suchwas the state of things at the commencement of Boyer's government. After maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were maturely reflecting upon the maturel

beight and the Columbian privateers which through the Carlibean seas were continued by lumering the cover, there were many persons in that division of the Island, who were inclined to drover an union with the patient of South American state of things at the commencement of Boyré government. After maturely reflecting upon the ble government of the Spanish part to sught protection in an union with the Haytens, and Boyre was formally solicited by them to grant a been permitted to grope in companitive of flayt. The request was compiled with and the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to be the second of the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the second of the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as Massachusetts now is of stageth to the Republic, armuch so as the stageth of the Republic and the Republic, armuch so as the stageth of the Republic and the Republic, armuch so as the stageth of the Republic and the Repub

From the Boston Journal.

HAYTI.

Mr. Sleefer—Since the return of Mr. Hogan from his secret mission to St. Domingo, a strong disposition has been manifested to learn the result of his researches.

The Washington correspondents of several norther journals, with a view of gratifying curiosity, have drawn largely upon what they understand to be the substance of his report. These communications have given an impression that a splendid arrangement for 'mutual benefit,' is nearly completed with the Eastern part of St. Domingo. One writer curessess surprise that Mr. Hogan should have found in that region a population of 190,000, including 130,000 whites.

His astonishment is certainly natural, for the majority of those 190,000 are men in buckram suits and Kendal green.

According to the census taken in 1825, the eastern division contained less than 65,000, all told: at this moment, it may possibly number 80,000, including 5 or 6,000 whites.

almost forget Heaven in the remembrance of the hero.

The successor of Christophe, as has been stated, was Boyer, the first President of the Island. It does not suit those who consider a colored Republic an anomaly, to speak of his Government. The truth is, that, during his administration of twenty years, there was less taking of responsibility on the part of the Executive, less corruption amongst the officers, less plundering of the treasury, and a more hearty confempt for repudiation, than was seen in this country during the same period. Why, then, it may be asked, has not the Island prospered in a greater degree? Why is not the French indemnity entirely paid? Let it be remembered, that the country has suffered, in many ways, from its efforts to meet its obligation to the French honorably. They did not over estimate their ability, at the time the debt was contracted; but, since that period, the did not over estimate their ability, at the time the debt was contracted; but, since that period, the produce of the Island has declined in value at least two-thirds. Moreover, the losses, (both public and private,) by fires in the principal towns, have been mmense. Added to these, the earthquake of 1842 deluged and completely destroyed the Cape, and nearly every town in the North. These calamities could not all have been avoided. The President might, perhaps, have checked the decline of Coffee throughout the world, and forbade the fires, but he could not veto the westedquake.

On the score of indolence, the Haytiens may be justly chargeable, but in no greater degree than the inhabitants of the other islands. We must not go within the tropics, amongst the children of the sun, to find the characteristics of the New-Englander and the Scotchman. It is very true that the capa-

TAll men are born free and equal-with cer tain natural, essential and unalienable rights-among

which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

1 Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year

T Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

T Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fendish category, as kidnappers and mentionly. stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 784.

The English papers have had much to say respecting the affair, and of course have in all cases taken a view favorable to myself. I say of course, not because I regard English journalists more disposed to pursue an honorable course in general than those of America; but because they are all committed against negro slavery within their own dominions and elsewhere; and in this, whatever may be said of them in other respects, they hold a decided advantage over those of America.

The whole conduct of the Americans who took part in the mob on board the Cambria, was in keeping with the base and cowardly spirit that animated the mob in Lexington, Kentucky, which murderously undertook to extinguish the light of Cassius M. Clay's noble paper, because his denunciations of slavery were offensive to their slaveholding ears. Not being able to defend their 'peculiar institution' with words, they meanly—and I may add foolishly—resort to blows, vainly thinking thus to cover up their infamy. When will they learn that all such attempts only defeat the end which they are intended to promote! as it only calls attention to an institution which can pass without condemnation, only as it passes without observation. The selfishness of the slaveholder and the horrible practices of slavery must ever excite in the true heart the deepest indignation and most absolute disgust.

'To be hated, it meds but to be seen.'

'To be hated, it needs but to be seen.' Again accept my thanks, and believe me to be nost gratefully,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Mr. THURLOW WEED.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

IN THE HOUSE-Monday, Jan. 5.

In the House—Monday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Giddings said that, ewing to the difficulty which he had experienced heretofore in obtaining the floor, he was induced to avail himself of his present position to indicate the considerations that would govern him in voting for the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is due to myself (said Mr. Giddings) to say, that, in a former Congress, I was opposed to terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon. That vote was given under the circumstances which then surrounded us. Now we are placed in a totally different position. Since this subject was before us, our Union has been changed in its essential elements, and its fundamental principles have been overthrown. The Union founded by our fathers has been subverted, and a new slaveholding confederacy has been formed, giving to the Southern portion the balance of power, and subjecting the free labor of the North, the dearest rights of the free States, to the tender mercies of a slaveholding oligarchy. They now have the entire direction of the government. The people of the free States have been politically bound head and foot, and delivered over to the slaveholding interest, and it is now worse than mockery to talk of maintaining the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, or of New England. They are now under the inexorable power of the South.

This, then, is our situation, as we are all perfectly

of the South.

This, then, is our situation, as we are all perfectly conscious. The nation has been plunged, without my aid, into this condition, but against my will. I have believed, and still believe, that this policy of acquiring territory must inevitably, if carried out, subvert the government, and dissolve the Union.

Mr. Chipman called Mr. Giddings to order, and was understood to say, that to speak of the dissolution of the Union was irrelevant, and was throwing a fire-brand into the House.

Mr. Giddings proceeded. I was stating our present situation, and the liability of this new Union to fall asunder from its own weight, when this system of extension shall be carried out. And it is under these circumstances that I am called to express my opinion of the proposed policy. I am led to the conthese circumstances that I am called to express my opinion of the proposed policy. I am led to the conclusion, to the irresistible conclusion, that war, with all its horrors, and its devastation of public morals, is infinitely preferable to a supine, mactive submission to the slaveholding power, that is to control this nation, if left in its present situation.

I wish to be distinctly understood that I have seen enough of war to form an opinion of its effects, its miseries, and the extent of its curses. Yet, sir, I greatly prefer them, for a few years to the quiet

enough of war to form an opinion of its effects, its miseries, and the extent of its curses. Yet, sir, I greatly prefer them, for a few years, to the quiet apathy which has already subjected us to a change of the government formed by our fathers.

Here I will take occasion to say, that I differ from my venerable friend from Massachusetts, as to the probability of war. I am of opinion that if we take the whole of Oregon, it will produce war. I say this, although I have heretofore, in nine cases out of ten, found nayself mistaken when I have differed from that venerable statesman. The consequences of a war have not escaped my consideration.

It must inevitably produce great destruction to the commercial wealth of New England. Here let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Winthrop.) who, the other day, made so eloquent an appeal in favor of peace, and who represents the commercial interests of that State, that I fully appreciate his motives and feelings. But, sir, this situation is one of his own choice. He was among the first distinguished men of that State, who gave in his adherence to the change of government, and the leading commercial men of Boston were the first in that State to declare their aubmission to this new slave-holding confederation with Texas. This was done

commercial men of Boston were the first in that
State to declare their submission to this new slaveholding confederation with Texas. This was done
with a full knowledge of the policy which has been
adopted of extending our territory. That State had
declared her people under no obligation to unite
with Texas, in consequence of any action of Congress. I then held, and still hold, the action of this
superpressit impressed no obligation to unite with the state of the s declared her people under no obligation to unite with Texas, in consequence of any action of Congress. I then held, and still hold, the action of this government imposed no obligation upon my State, either political or moral, to enter into it, as she will, it will be the choice of our people, and not from any obligation resting upon her by reason of the join resolutions of Congress. And, if my colleague coincided with me, no Representative from Ohio would retain a seat in this hall beside those of Texas, upon such terms as have been imposed upon us.—But the gentleman from Massachusetts voluntarily preferred to have his State become a party to this new Union. I hope the people of that old Commonwealth did not intend, in going into it, to stop this policy of adding territory to our present confederacy. They could not have desired to remain under the despotic sway of the slave power. They must have expected that the balance of power was to be restored by the stadition of territory at the North, to counterbalance Texas. They ought not now to oppose the regaining of those rights which have been volunsarily surrendered by the North. And this destruction of their wealth will be merely the legitimate consequences of their submission to the proposed policy. But, sir, the manufactures of New England, and New York, and Pennsylvania, will be promoted by a war. The agricultural interests of the West will not be likely to suffer. Indeed, our principal burden will not be the defence of ourselves, or the taking of Canada; but, the protection of the South—the weak, helpless, slaveholding South. That portion of the Union must suffer most. I have seen the horror manifested by Southern papers. The cotton interest, say they, must of course suffer. Slave labor will be rendered worthless, the slave property depreciated. True; but this policy of adding territory to our ariginal government is the offspring of the South. They have forced it upon the Northern Democracy. The objects of the South are now answered. Texas is admitted. They h

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BOYLE, ERATOR.

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United States will be a war of emancipation.' They

United States will be a war of emancipation? They now see before them servile insurrections, which torment their imaginations. Murder, rapine, and blood, now dance before their affrighted visions.—Well, sir, I say to them, this is your policy, not mine. You have prepared the cup, and I will press it to your lips until the very dregs shall be drained. Let no one misunderstand me. Let no one say that I desire a slave insurrection; but, sir, I doubt not that hundreds of thousands of honest and patriotic hearts will 'laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh.' No, sir; should a servile insurrection take place—should massacre and blood mark the footsteps of those who have for ages been oppressed, my prayer to God shall be that justice—stern, unyielding, and unalterable justice, may be oppressed, my prayer to God shall be that justice—stern, unyielding, and unalterable justice, may be awarded to the master and to the slave. Then, sir, we shall have the scenes of 1779 again acted over, when South Carolina sent to the Continental Congress a delegation to inform that body that it required all her troops to protect her people against their slaves, and that that chivalrous State must depend on her Northern sisters for troops to defend her against the common enemy. Then, sir, the people of Ohio will be compelled to go to the South, to Alabama, to South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas, to protect them from the emancipated slaves of the West Indies and the desperation to which their own

Alabama, to South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas, to protect them from the emancipated slaves of the West Indies, and the desperation to which their own servile population will be driven. Sir, our sons must go there, and bare their breasts in defence of the slave institutions of those States. Then, sir, the people of the North will be compelled to look this institution in the face; they will see the degradation to which they have become subjected by this new slaveholding Confederacy.

And, sir, no twelve hundred thousand dollars will be likely to be paid to Southern slaveholders by the British government, for the purpose obtaining peace. But, sir, there is one vast and important consideration, that ought not to escape my notice. A war with England, in the present state of the two nations, must inevitably place in our possession the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Six States will be added to the Northern portion of the Union, to restore the balance of power, surrendered to be the apprezion of Texas, This, Mr. Speaker. States will be added to the Northern portion of the Union, to restore the balance of power, surrendered up by the annexation of Texas. This, Mr. Speaker, is the policy declared by the party now controlling this nation, at their Baltimore Convention. I say to them, carry out that policy! I demand of them not to leave the nation in its present state of subjection to the slaveholding oligarchy of the South. I will vote to give them the means of doing so, But, sir, I am bound to say that I believe the Northern Democracy to have been betrayed. Their Southern I am bound to say that I believe the Northern Deni-ocracy to have been betrayed. Their Southern slaveholding allies will now desert them. We see them in every part of the hall begging and beseech-ing Whigs and Democrats to save them from this dread policy, which is to prostrate Southern inter-ests, and involve them in blood and massacre. A ests, and involve them in Good and massers. A master-spirit of the South has left his retirement, and taken his position in the other end of this capitol, with the open and avowed purpose of defeating the identical policy, the promotion of which occupied his whole intellect only twelve months since. It remains to be seen whether he is able to control the nation. ne nation. Sir, should the measure be carried through Cor

gress, I say to Northern Democrats, that the Executive will save the institutions of the South from the apprehended danger of a war with England. Yes, sir, I verily believe that he will surrender up all that portion of Oregon lying North of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, rather than hazard the dangers of a war. Yes, gentlemen, he assured he will do it: and, in my opinion, he will effect it before the day proposed by the chairman of the Committee on day proposed by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for discussing this resolution. Let no man misapprehend or misrepresent me. I say, this policy is not mine. I have at all times opposed it. I am still convinced that its consequences are destructive to our government. But it has been forced apon us, and those who have adopted it are rasponsible. I wash my hands from all participation in it; but I prefer that they should carry it out, rather than leave us where we are. When this uon in it; but I prefer that they should carry it out, rather than leave us where we are. When this policy shall be fully carried out, it will leave the North and the South in the enjoyment of something like equal advantages. And when, from its broad extent, this republic, like the Roman empire, shall full asunder of its own weight, the free States will stand redeemed from the foul contagion of slavery, which now rests upon them.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT! Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser. Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1846.

There was another of those personal scenes between members on the floor of the House, this morning, so enterthining to the mere looker-on. A few days a 40, Mr. Rhett took occasion to deal Mr. Adams a passing blow with his forensic falchion, which the latter returned with such nervous good will and effect as to floor his autogonist on the ot. It seems that Mr. Rhett had passed the interval in

delving among historical records, and this morning came into the House with what be considered ' the documents,' with which to make good his former atsaid that when he had, the other day,

charged Mr. Adams with voting against the war, he had immediately acknowledged his mistake; but he had also charged him with refusing to support it, which the other had denied. He now brought

orward the proof of the latter accusation.

He then read to the House the minutes of a co versation of Mr. Adams, while American Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, with Romanzoff, the prime minister of the Emperor, respecting a proposed mediation of that power between this republic and Great Britain.

It is in Mr. Adams's letter to that minister, on the subject of this mediation, that the forecast processors.

subject of this mediation, that the famous passage occurs about the 'five regiments for an army, the three frigates and a schooner for a navy,' has been so often repeated in disparagement of the patriotism of Mr. Adams.

As soon as Mr. Rhett had concluded his remarks,

As soon as Mr. Rhett had concluded his remarks, with an excla mation betraying the exultation of his feelings at a triumph he thought already achieved, Mr. Adams rose, and commenced the operation of flaying and dissecting his opponent in the most approved style of parliamentary surgery.

The regular reporter of your paper will, I suppose, furnish you a sketch of Mr. Adams's remarks.

But the conclusion of the conclusion of

But the pen that can give your readers any adequate idea of the effect of the whole scene, must be held by a writer having very graphic descriptive powers indeed.

'The old man eloquent' was never known to be severe or bitter in his sarcasm, or more furi-vindictive than on this occasion.

usly vindictive than on this occasion.

Mr. Rhett replied in some heat, but in a better
smper than had been manifested by Mr. Adams.

But it was of no use; 'the spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak.' Though the courage remained, the power to strike was gone. Mr. Adams did not notice the replication

The correspondent of the Atlas writes:—
'The reply of the old man eloquent' was worthy
of his most vigorous days—and annihilation is the
only word which conveys the idea of his retort. It was the most consummate castigation I ever wit-nessed; and poor Rhett seemed to writhe and quiv-er in every part, as the merciless lash of truth fell upon his back.

Mr. Adams in concluding his speech in reply to Mr. Rhett on the subject of the last war, added the following observations in reference to his previous speech on the Oregon question:

In the sentiments I have expressed in this House In the sentiments I may expressed in this House in relation to the great question now before it—namely, the giving the twelve months' notice to the British government of the termination of the convention by which our hands and feet are manacled and fettered from the assertion of our unquestionable rights—I abstained purposely from any reference whetever to northern or southern invested. ence whatever to northern or southern interests on this question. I abstained from inquiring into any this question. I abstained from inquiring into any of the consequences which a war with Great Britain would bring on the North and the South. I know very well that calamitous consequences will be the result, both to the North and the South, if that war should take place. I repeat, I do not believe that it will occur under any circumstances, I do not believe it would occur, if, the very day after the notice shall have been given, we should send a body of troops to take possession of the whole territory. I do not believe that the government of Great Britain, or the people of Great Britain, will ever make a war, or appropriate primitive that would make a war, or consequence in the same of the conditions of t support a ministry that would make a war, for Ore gon, as a part of the territory of Great Britain.

But, air, there are other circumstances which apprehend will prevent the occurrence of war; army greatest apprehension is, that it will be by the sullimate backing out of the present administration and its supporters from the ground it has taken.

[Great confusion in the hall.]

MR. ADAMS'S SPEEON The Providence Journal, in some remarks upon fr. Adams's speech on the Oregon subject, says:

'There is not so much to find fault with in the matter as in the manner of Mr. Adams's speech.—As he understands his words, they are well enough. As they are understood and read by others, we

Clarum et venerable nomen. We can account for the stern and haughty tone which he speaks of England. The threats of the

overshadowing Empire have no terror for him.— They stir the memories of the past. They quicken the Puritan and revolutionary blood in his aged

We can account for the scorn with which he speaks of the position of Southern members upon this question. He remembers their gasconading chivalry, when he stood single and alone to protest against their infamous scheme of extending the banner of freedom, as if in mockery, over a new land of slaves.

nd of slaves. He remembers how in his old age he has been compelled year after year to do battle against them for free thought and free speech. And now when he sees the boasting chivalry, meanly and timidly temporising to gain a market for their cotton and

ANNEXATION OF MEXICO AND IRELAND.

Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, asked leave, whether riously or not you can judge, to introduce the fol-wing resolutions, which the House allowed to be read for information:

Resolved. That we hall the elevated feeling that

The Press, with a few exceptions, is slumbering that now prevails in our glorious confederacy to strengthen and consolidate the principles of Republican freedom, and extend the blessings of our free institutions in every practicable quarter of the universe, in the spirit of Christian love and peaceful

otherhood.

Resolved, That while we half the admission of Texas (which fought her own way to independence)
us a sister state into our Union, we now, with unaffected pride and satisfaction, have the determination of the Executive and Congress to uphold our title to Oregon, and in the same spirit we observe the growing desire to incorporate Mexico, Yucatan, California, &c. into the United States, and that Ire-land is fully entitled to share the blessings of our free

institutions.

Resolved, That the Irish people have long been ground down to the dust by British misrule and mis-government, and that while they have thus been ground down by a monarchical Government yoke, they have always cherished the principles of a Democratic Government, the only kind of Govern-ment that has ever insured freedom to man. Resolved, That the House will receive with due

attention and consideration any communication that may be forwarded by that high-minded and liberty-loving people, with a view to effect such an object. —Washington correspondent. gion correspondent.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

HAYTI.

The cupidity of our slaveholding democracy, fattening on what it feeds, is not to be satisfied with the acquisition of Cubs. Having at last in their hands, the roins of power—purse and sword, they mean to make the most of their opportunities. Hayti, that hated black republic, so long an eye-sore to the slaveholders, must be put out of the way; it is a dangerous neighbor to our southern States. It must be re-subjugated; the attempt of Napoleon must be re-tried, and the white man again put in possession of the island, if not of its colored inhabitants. Bold as this project may seem, it is nevertheless on foot, and already have steps been taken toward its accomplishment. Read the Ledger of this city,—that willing tool of unprincipled men in power—and see what says its Washington correspondent. In his letter of Monday last, he says that John Hogan of New-York, who, it will be recollected to great indignities, in fact, obliged to take up their quarters in the common juils, whenever business called them to visit those this case, and this was deemed by Massachusetts a violation of the Federal Constitution, which provides that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.\(^1\)

Accordingly, trusting to the justice of Congress, the old State passed resolutions for bringing the subject of her grievances before that body. On the 15th, they were presented by Mr. Adams, in the U. S. House of Representatives. Of course, the State-Rights men were filled with reverence for the Sovereignty of a State, thus announcing its wishes to the General Government; and, of course, the Democracy, ever eager to redress wrong, and establish John Hogan of New-York, who, it will be recollectand the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the states. It was sent out to Havis on a secret expedition by The cupidity of our slaveholding democracy, fat John Hogan of New-York, who, it will be recollected, was sent out to Hayti on a secret expedition by John C. Calhoun, when Secretary of State, is now in Washington, and has made a voluminous report on the subject of his mission, to the President of the United States. The object of his mission, this letter writer says, 'was to examine into the capacity of the Dominican or white government, the Spanish part of the island,) to sustain their independence.' From the whole tenor of the letter, taken in connection with the known circumstances of the disorders now prevailing in Hayti, there can be but little doubt that the slavocracy through the medium of this Hogan, has had an important hand in the insurrection of the Dominicans against the Haytiens, and that, too, for the purpose of acquiring for itself insurrection of the Dominicans against the Haytiens, and that, too, for the purpose of acquiring for itself ultimate possession of the whole island. It is now asserted that the Dominican republic is independent, and is suing to the government of the United States to acknowledge her independence! Another Texan affair precisely; Hayti is to be annexed to this country in the same manner as was the 'valley of rascals.' Emissaries are sent out to stir up malcontents to insurrection; proffers of sympathy and ultimate co-operation, and perhaps more substantial ultimate co-operation, and perhaps more substantial aid from the secret service fund, are extended to the insurgents; their independence is declared; an application is made for the acknowledgment of the same; this is done, and, presto, the independent territory is annexed. This is the way we Christian epublicans and progressive Democrats do things.

From all the information which Mr. Hogan has been enabled to collect, I understand that he is fully of the opinion that the Dominican government will be able to maintain their independence, unless the Haytiens are aided by some one of the European governments. The probability is, indeed, that if thus interfered with they will, ere long, extend their centrol over the schole island; for the moral and physical condition of the Haytiens is such that they cannot hope for any length of time to contend single-handed with the Dominicans.

The American people, for many reasons, when this

with the Dominicans.

The American people, for many reasons, when this subject is properly understood, will feel a deep interest in sustaining the Dominicans. So soon as the Dominican government shall be extended over the schole island, the property formerly belonging to French refugees, will undoubtedly revert to their descendants now residing in the United States. (There will be no lack of French refugees, when the time comes—particularly from the Southern States.) These, when they return to the island of their fathers, will necessarily carry with them Imerican feelings and princiarily carry with them American feelings and princi-oles, and it is but reasonable to suppose that St. Do-ningo will, from these causes, utterly become essenaingo will, from these causes, utterly become essentially American.

In a commercial point of view, the success of the

In a commercial point of view, the success of the Dominican government is of still greater importance to the United States. With a government firmly established in the island similar to our own, the sympathies of the people will naturally be with us—and our trade with St. Domingo must ultimately be greatly increased. In a military and naval point of view, the acknowledgment of her independence by the United States is equally important.

Was there ever a bolder or more illy concealed scheme of wholesale plunder! Surely God will be avenged on such a nation as this.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

GALIFORNIA. We have yet seen nothing to discountemence the reports relative to the project alleged to be on foot for the acquisition of California. It is astonishing how insignificant, within a few years, have become the people of the United States. The General Government is gradually absorbing all effective political power. The annexation scheme was soncected by

and natured, without the deliberation of the Prople of the United States—and it was finally consummated by the power of Party, and not by the voice of the People.

Emboldened by the success of this measure, the

As he understands his words, they are well enough. As they are understood and read by others, we fear their influence.

The time and manner of his remarks were unfortunate. They lighted that mass of combustible materials called the 'Western members.' They have connected his name in many excited brains with the mad cry of Oregon and war. They have income for a time—we are sure it will be only for a time—the weight of his venerated and venerable character to the wrong side of the question.

We speak with great reluctance when we find fault with Mr. Adams. He is, indeed,

Clarum et venerable nomen.

Emboldened by the success of this measure, the Executive is now negotiating for the purchase of California. All that the Sovereign People know, is gained from the interest of submitted to their consideration. True, it may cost ten or fifteen millions of dollars, which they will have to pay. It may involve us in new difficulties with Great Britain, rendering the peaceful settlement of the Oregon question impracticable. It may aliente still more the affection of the people of New England from the Union. It will undoubtedly be made to subserve the views of the slaveholders, in extending slavery to new regions where it has been abolished. Surely, a question of such magnitude, touching so many vital interests, so where it has been abolished. Surely, a ques such magnitude, touching so many vital interpregnant with consequences, ought to be subto the People of the United States. They on know something of the devices and designs Executive, unless indeed the President is

Executive, unless indeed the President is every thing, and they are nothing.

But, the probability is, the whole scheme will be matured under the supervision and dictation of the slaveholders, then suddenly sprung upon the People, and, like annexation, carried by Party-tactics.

How long, if this process of accumulating Executive Power, and reducing the People to the condition of the subjects of an European Monarchy, go on, will it be ere the forms of Republicanism cease to be? Already its life is on the ebb.

for free thought and free speech. And now when he sees the boasting chivalry, meanly and timidly temporising to gain a market for their cotton and security for their 'peculiar institutions,' he may well address them in the tones of that patriotism which was rocked in the cradle of the revolution, which received its earliest lessons from the great champion of the Declaration of Independence, and which has proved its high character during more than half a century.

We think strange thoughts must have crossed his mind during the delivery of his speech. When the Speaker could hardly restrain the bursting applause of the legislative rabble—he might think of the time when it was proposed to expe! him from the House for a defence of freedom worthy of his New England origin and his Pilgrim lineage.

He might have paused in his speech to recal a classic story, and (with the old Sage startled into shame by the applause of the 'Western members' of Greece) might have asked, what foolish thing have I said?

-was there?

The time to agitate the public mind is, when an evil policy is in its incipiency. Crush the whelp, if you would escape the jaws of the full grown moaster. Where you permit a band of demagogues or interested men to go on maturing their plans, and arranging their forces, in favor of a certain measure, ten chances to one that it will be carried, by a coup de main, before the public is apprised of the danger.

The Press, with a few exceptions, is slumbering on the subject of postage reform, just as it did on the question of annexation. Recollect, the project of raising the rates of postage is recommended by a slaveho'der—it is a slaveholding measure—no doubt at this very moment, the Democratic members from the free States, especially the West, are piled with appeals, bribes, menaces, to induce them to go with the South against low rates. We know what suff they are made of—they cannot be trusted—the hish of the Slave Power has more terror for them, than the voice of their own constituents. At a given the voice of their own constituents. At a given moment, a bill will be introduced to raise the rates of postage, and before a sleepy Press and a narro tized People can utter a word of remonstrance, the whole work of postage reform may be undone.

The time to discuss the subject is the present. Let people take the matter in hand, and hold public The time to dis meetings—let the press represent them as it ought —and Congress will then feel that it cannot move a step backwards on this reform, without being called to a severe reckoning.—Ibid.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

We all remember how cavalierly the agents of We all remember how cavalierly the agents of the State of Massachusetts were kicked out of South Carolina and Louisiana, when they had the audacity to attempt to test certain laws of these States before the United States Courts. Massachusetts, we believe, pocketed the affront, and resolved to try the National Legislature, to see whether she could not get justice there. Her citizens, of a certain class, were subjected to great indignities, in fact, obligeds to take up their quarters in the common class, were subjected to great indignities, in fact, obliged to take up their quarters in the common juils, whenever business called them to visit those States, and this was deemed by Massachusetts a violation of the Federal Constitution, which provides that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.'

o a Select Committee. Ah! let us see:

'Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, desired to have the te table.

M. Adams called for the yeas and mays, which, be

ing ordered, the vote was decided in the —Ayes 90, Noes 68.' Will any body be good enough to explain to us, of what value the Union is to Massachusetts? No State in the Union has been so deeply wronged, so grossly insulted—and in a case where she humbly seeks redress from the only body which can now act in the matter, she is virtually denied a hearing, and her prayer refused the poor favor of being considered. Of what use, we demand, is the Union to her? The six New-England States would constitute a neat, compact, homogeneous, prosperous retute a neat, compact, homogeneous, prosperous re-public, one is interests, sympathies, habits, and all owerful to resist aggression, and protect itself gainst harm. We confess if we were a citizen of Massachusetts, we should hardly be disposed to yield fealty to a Union, which had utterly failed in its duties to our State. We do not believe that yield featly to a Union, which had utterly failed in its duties to our State. We do not believe that Massachusetts will bear her indignities much longer. For the sake of Truth and Freedom, for the sake of her own fair fame which is growing dim from the tameness with which she submits to be trampled upon, we hope the next demand she may make for redress will be put in this form—RE-DRESS or SECESSION! Some State must make a decided move, or the liberties of this country will be utterly overthrown by the slaveholding oliwill be utterly overthrown by the slaveholding oli garchy.—Ibid.

From the Baltimore Saturday Visiter. DOINGS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Little of general interest has been done at Annapolis this week, although preparation is being made for doing many things of great moment, to which the people of Maryland should have an eye in time. We perceive that the black-law-mongers are at work, as usual. In addition to the movement of James Carroll, Jr., of Baltimore county, in relation to the suppression of colored camp meetings, (as though the poor colored people did not need to meet in the woods, more than the whites who can build churches!) propositions have been made to lay a poll-tax on all of a certain age, (an old and stale project of inequality and oppression,) and also lay a poll-tax on all of a certain age, (an old and stale project of inequality and oppression,) and also to change the punishment of black thieves, (free ones of course,) from confinement in the Penitentiary, to scourging and banishment from the United States! But the climax of absurdity and vileness was capped the other day, by Reeder of Charles county, (where else could such a representative come from?) who proposed to sell the fraction of the proposition was hooted from the House, as it deserved. Wonder he had not been made to follow it! He now pretends it was a jest. A pretty subit! He now pretends it was a jest. A pretty sub-ject to jest about, truly! But hold! we may catch an 'orful using up' for so speaking, as the following passage in a letter from the Angus's Annapolis cor-respondent forewarms us:

respondent forewarms us:

'The editor of the 'Visiter,' I see, has thought proper to notice in some rather uncalled for terms, the action of James Carroll, Jr., of Baltimore county, in the present House of Delegates, in reference to the assembling of colored persons. The Doctor is too well known to do the honorable delegate any harm. Mr. Carroll, in the language of a former legislator from your city, 'stands on ground mountains high above the minamatic influences' of such men as the editor of the 'Visiter,' or of any of his dark kidney (!!)—The noticing of such 'small potatoe' men, but

rides them into too much importance, and I shall ardened for thus referring to the article alluded

Wonder which is deemed of most 'in wholer which is deemed of most 'importance' this year, 'small' potatoes or overgrown false-hearted ones? Will this anonymous scribbler, whom we take to be of Mr. Carroll's 'kidney,' or some one else, answer?

BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR

The Skaneateles Communist, edited by John A. Collins, has a long and able article under the above caption, which concludes as follows:

Colins, has a long and able article under the above caption, which concludes as follows:

'We regard this abolition enterprise, notwithstanding the opinion just expressed, as the great pioneer movement of this generation, to awaken into life and call into activity the uncal convictions of the people. Already it has been, and, to a considerable extent, is yet to be, a great school of reform. Anti-Slavey has two parties. This great Fair is gotten up by, and to sustain that parry which has our sympathy and confidence. Eschweige politics, as an ineffectual instrumentality to promote a moral movement, its friends, by an address to the judgment, an appeal to the moral feelings of the public, seek to overthrow slavery by moral instrumentalities. Many of the party are what are terried non-resistants; and others, who have seen the trickery and demoralizing influence of politics upon the minds and morals of its advocates, regard them as uscless, and worse than uscless, as an agent successfully to be employed. It is headed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and sustained by Mrs. Chapman, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Francis Jackson, and a host of others, whose talents and standing in society, and the disinterested position they one, not personally acquainted with its leading spirits, that they are actuated by a true spirit of philanthropy, and have no ulterior objects to gain from their present labors. The Anti-Slavery banner was first thrown out to the hereze in Boston, and fir fifteen years that city has the honor of being the head quarters, really and in fact, of this enterprise. Through censure and praise, (and both have been lavishly bestowed upon him,) he has pursued the even tenor of his way, censuring with the most unmitigated severity all who fall in with or truckle to the pro-slavery spirit, which rears its venomous and intolerant head every where around. Neither has been hackward in meeting out his revise to the pro-slavery spirit, which rears its venomous and intolerant head every where around. Neither

been very properly termed the Napoleon of the Anti-Slavery movement. This annual contains contributions from the true-hearted, from farmer Burleigh, of Connecticut, all the way up to my Lord Morpeth.

THE YEAR'S NOTICE -The Committee on Forpign Relations in the House have reported the fol-owing resolution:

There must be a good deal of strength in one Indian, off at Iowa. A Winnebago lately committed a murder upon one Louis Hartze, and fled, whereupon, says an exchange, 'Four companies of citizens, and a company of United States dragoons, started in pursuit of the murderer.'—Lowell Journal.

man, named John Brown, and his alleged master, a Mr. Fisher, of Kent county, Md. After the Court had assembled, on Tuesday evening, Mr. F., in proceeding to his hotel, the American House, was beset by a large crowd of colored persons, some of whom, it is alleged, threatened his life. He was only preserved from rough treatment by the prompt interference of the police. David Paul Brown, Esq., is counsel for Brown.

Arrest of Slave Stips—The Sierra Leone Watchman of the 30th August, says:

'Commencing from the period when the strength of the squadron was augmented by the addition of steam power, (being also the date of Commodore Jones's arrivel,) in April, 1844, up to the last month,

man of the 30th August, says:

'Commencing from the period when the strength of the squadron was augmented by the addition of steam power, (being also the date of Commodore Jones's arrivel.) in April, 1844, up to the last month, (June) so short a period as fourteen months, no fewer than between sixty and secenty ressels of various sizes have been captured by her Majesty's cruisers, for being engaged in the slave trade. Out of this number, not one has escaped condemnation, either for being equipped for the slave trade, or for having slaves on board; in the latter case, upwards of five thousand slaves have been rescued, and emancipated by the courts in this colony.'

Murder.-Charles J. Peterson has been come to jail in Barnstable for the murder of William Amos, an Indian of the District of Marshpee. They had a scuffle together, and Peterson seized a large pine stick and struck Amos on the side of the head, breaking his skull in a dreadful manner, and causing his death in a very few minutes.

LIBERATOR. BOSTON, JAN. 16, 1846.

ANOTHER CHAMPION FALLEN.

The Falmouth (Jamaica) Post brings us the inte igence of the death and burial of William KNIBE, the distinguished Baptist minister, who, for the la ing champion of the colored population of Jamaica whether bond or free; and who, consequently, ha

have refused in all cases to identify themselves with any sect in religion or party in politication or party in politication or party in politication or party in politication or party in the politication of the pro-slavery spirit, which rears its venomous and intolerant head every where around. Neither has be been backward in meeting out his praise to those who have manifested courage, disinterestedness and fidelity. Very many of his most hitter and uncompromising opponents may be found among those who have been most highly flattered by him. Envirous and all cases and fidelity. Very many of his most hitter and uncompromising opponents may be found among those who have been most highly flattered by him. Envirous and a knowledge, and the provided the provided of the provide on saturday morning, he asked his orethren to join in prayer; the request was immediately complied with, and at the conclusion of the heart-stirring service, he bade farewell to all, and exclaimed 'all is right.' These words he continued to repeat until within a few minutes to ten o'clock, at which hour his soul winged its flight, to take its place, we hope, in the mansions of eternal bliss.

At seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the body, accommand by hydrodic of the members and followed.

Resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States forthwith the town, persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was Britain, that the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the territory of Oregon, of the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, of the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, of the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, of the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London Oregon, the sixth oregon of the sixth oregon or lock on Saturday evening, the body, accompanied by hundreds of the members and followers of the Baptist church, was brought to the United States forthwith the town, persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the town, persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the town, persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the town, persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the town, persons of all classes joined the town persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the town, persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the town, persons of all classes joined the town persons of all classes joined the town persons of all classes joined the town persons of all classes joined the mournful procession, and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the convergence of the specific procession and the cry of lamentation that was brought to the converge States and Great Britain, concerning the territory of Oregon, of the sixth of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after the expiration of said term of notice, conformably to the second article of said convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

A minority report was made by Garret Davis of Kentucky. It proposes to leave to the President the discretion and responsibility of giving the notice, and concludes by a resolution that the question as to that notice is not a matter for the decision of Congress, and that the House refrain at present from the expression of any opinion on the subject.

In which the deceused was held, even by those who were errongly opposed to his political movements. The necessary preparations were made for the interment of the body on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. By daylight the streets were crowded with persons from all parts of this and the adjoining parishes. Sorrow was visibly depicted on the countenance of each individual: magistrates, merchants, and other respectable inhabitants, attended the funeral, and the Baptist Chapel and the yard were filled with thousands of human beings, among whom were members of the Established Church, the Presbyterian Kirk, and Wesleyan Chapel. Views or American Constitutional. Law in its bearings upon American Slavery, by William Goodell, Utica, New York, 1845.

This work, like Mr. Spooner's and Jay's, is able and instructive. But it is of no use to argue after that manner. The disease is of the heart and not of the head! We tell you brothers, that the American people know well enough that the bloody stain is upon them:—but they love its taint! If we can't arouse the conscience, and ennoble the heart, our labor is lost! Heaven inspire our souls, and may the voices of the mighty dead and living, thunder in our ears, till our hearts shall be moved to be just and fear not!—Clay's True American.

There were present on the awful occasion, between seven and eight thousand ndividuals. The pulpit, platform, and gallery of the 'chapel were covered with black cloth, and as the bearers entered the grave, the organist commenced playing a funeral anthem. The coffin having been placed in the Vestry room, the reverend Walter Dendy comities upon them:—but they love its taint! If we can't arouse the conscience, and ennoble the heart, our labor is lost! Heaven inspire our souls, and may the voices of the mighty dead and living, thunder in our ears, till our hearts shall be moved to be just and fear not!—Clay's True American.

There were present on the awful occasion, the work of the chapt of the crapel were covered with black cloth, and as the bearers entered the pulpit, platform, and gallery of the 'chapel were covered with black cloth, and as the bearers entered the grave, the organist commenced playing a funeral anthem. The coffin having been placed in the Vestry room, the reverend Walter Dendy comited by type.

This was followed by the singing of a bymn, the reading of the 90th Psalm, and various the conscience, and ennoble the heart, our labor is lost! Heaven dealing of the 90th Psalm, and various the conscience, and ennoble the heart, our labor is lost! Heaven dealing of the 90th Psalm, and various the conscience, and ennoble the heart, our labor is lost! The pu el. There were present on the awful occasion tween seven and eight thousand adividuals.

whole congregation devoutly joined.

At one o'clock precisely, the body was removed to the grave, where the Rev. Mr. Kerr (Wesleyan missionary,) addressed the assembled people on the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and the neof the murderer. —Lovell Journal.

A few days since a poor black boy, far gone with the small-pox, was found wandering about the streets of Pittsburgh. He had not gone to the small-pox hospital, because the sanitary committee had prohibited the udmission of negroes.

Like the poor woman spoken of by Carlyle in his Past and Present, the negro lad might have proved his relationship to the human family by dying, and giving the infection to the whole neighborhood.

An exciting slave case is now pending in the U.S. District Court, at Philadelphia, Judge Randall presents of the decorous manner in which the lower classes conducted them manner in which the lower classes conducted them religious solves. In a few moments after the body had been stated the small-pox hospital, because the sanitary of human life, and the nebottness and uncertainty of human life, and the neterminan life, and the nebottness and uncertainty of human life, and the neterminan life, and the nebottness and uncertainty of human life, and the neterminan life, and the nebottness and uncertainty of human life, and the neterminan life, and the nebottness and uncertainty of human life, and the neterminant life, and the nebottness and uncertainty of human life, and the neterminant life, and the netermin An exciting slave case is now pending in the U.S. District Court, at Philadelphia, Judge Randall presiding. The unfortunate individual is a colored man, named John Brown, and his alleged master, a Mr. Fisher, of Kent county, Md. After the Court had assembled, on Tuesday evening, Mr. F., in proceeding to his hotel, the American House, was beset by a large crowd of colored persons, some of whom the colored persons, some of whom the colored persons are colored persons are

may have been his errors, let them rest forever with him in his tomb. Sincerely do we hope that his fewer sizes or bember, being a mean successive of giving their undivided attention to the spiritual improvement of their congregations.

As a private individual, Mr. Knibb will long he remembered by the parishioners of Trelawny.—As a husband and a father, he was all that could be desired—as a friend, he was warm-hearted, generous, and sincere; to the poor, he was ever a 'cheerful giver,'—and in his general dealings, he was truly the character described by the poet—
'An honest man, the pohlest work of God.'

An honest man, the noblest work of God."

Remember the approaching anniversary of th Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

RALPH W. EMERSON AND CHARLES SUNED The readers of the Liberator have already been in possession of the facts, relating to the recent q of the colored citizens of New Bedford in clusion of the colored translation of the Lyceum of that town, to gratify the proof pr the Lyceum of that town, to gratify the proof of vulgar spirit of caste, which has so long, so ena-sively, and so ruthlessly prevailed in this couctry. They have been informed of the noble conduct of the They have been informed of the noble conduct of the two eminent friends of man, Ralph Waldo Emena and Charles Sumner, who, having been invited, deliver lectures before the Lycean, declined dos so on account of this unrighteous proscript Much interest has been expressed to see the letten those gentlemen, announcing their refusal; and us are now happy to lay them before the public, us a are now happy to say them before the punne, u a find them in the New Bedford Mercury of the life instant. Every noble mind will feel a thrill of plea-ure on perusing them, and bestow a blessing on b heads of the authors, who have done no slight & but whose testimony and example, in this par are worthy of immortal fame, and cannot fail to duce a wide and salutary effect. Wherever the L erator circulates out of this country, especially a erator circulates out or this country, especially a England, Scotland and Ireland,—these letter a England, Scottanu and Alexander and be hailed with joy by the lovers of the human no. How sensible and humane is the remark of Mr. En erson, that since the Lyceum exists for populared cation, he thinks that it should bribe and im the humblest and most ignorant to come in, and en

To THE PUBLIC.—By a vote of the New Bedfer Lyceum, membership has been refused to seen respectable colored people, and the North Gallere, Liberty Hall where the lectures are given assign to them, where they are to be admitted free. following letters from Messra Ralph W. Eme and Charles Summer are published with their sent, by the request of several members of the % Bedford Lyceum and others, who are dean that the public should be informed how these grad men, in common with many other highly inte persons, regard the late measures of this institu which have resulted in the virtual exclusion of or ored people from the lectures as well as membe

clude nobody; or, if anybody, certainly the mon a

clude nobody; or, y anyong, corntagen and a tirated.' Mr. Sumner gives a most christian rebut to the foul spirit of prejudice against our coloni countrymen, and relates some facts in regard to is

absence in Europe, which are not only extensi

flicted with colorphobia, to hide his head for

as a mean contemptible creature!

interesting, but sho

ould cause every one among m,

CONCORD, Nov. 17th, 1865.

W. J. ROTCH, Esq., Secretary.

DEAR SIR:—If I come to New Bedford, I about be ready to fix, say the first Tuesday of March, the second. But I have to say, that I have indireceived a report of some proceedings in you ceum, lately, which, by excluding others, I ought to exclude me. My informant said, that application of a colored person for membership purchase of a ticket in the usual manner, had rejected by a vote of the Lyceum; and this, for first time. Now, as I think the Lyceum exists popular education, as I work in it for that, and it that it should bribe and importune the humblest most ignorant to come in, and exclude nobody, any body, certainly the most cultivated,—this quite embarrasses me, and I should not know to speak to the company. Besides, in its direct teraction to the obvious duty and sentiment of England, and of all freemen in regard to the c people, the vote appears so unkind, and so un for, that I could not come with any pleasure

the Society. If I am misinformed, will you-if they are pris -have the goodness to send me the proces if not printed, their purport; and oblige,

Yours respo

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 180

My DEAR STE I have received your favor of Nov. 24th, a me to appoint an evening in February or Man which to lecture, in pursuance of my promise,

the New Bedford Lyceum.

On receiving the invitation of your Lyceum, flattered by the honor conferred on me, and, dertaking, as I did, to deliver a lecture at some to be appointed afterwards, I promised myself p liar pleasure in an occasion of visiting a town, I have never seen, but whose refined hospitality liberal spirit, as they have been described to

awaken my warmest interest. test, purporting to be signed by several gentle well known to me by reputation, members Lyceum, and some of them a part of its Govern from which it appears that, in past years, tick admission to the Lyceum were freely sold to cold persons, and that no objection was made to members; but that, at the present time, ticket refused to colored persons, and membership Lyceum is also practically refused to them, the by a special vote recently adopted, they are allo to attend the lectures without expense, 'pr

they will sit in the North Gallery. From these facts, it appears that the New Bel Lyceum has recently undertaken to establish, its jurisdiction, a distinction of caste which has

been there recognized before. One of the cardinal truths, both of religion freedom, is the equality and brotherhood of mes the sight of God, and of all just institutions, the man can claim no precedence or exclusive pri from his color. It is the accident of an acc that places a human soul beneath the dark she an African countenance, rather than benefit colder complexion. Nor can I conceive any ay tion of the benign injunction, do unto other a would have them do unto you, more pertinent to the white man, who founds a discrit tween his fellow-men on a difference of skin.

It is well known that the prejudice of color. is akin to the stern and selfish spirit that hold low-man in slavery, is peculiar to our casulty will remember the two youths of African bles gained the highest honors in the Cuffege at fi the winter of 1838, and dined on the same the King of France, the descendant of St. Loss of Louis the Great, at the palace of the Tuiler In Paris, I have sat for weeks, at the School of on the same benches with colored persons, like myself, to the learned lectures of Dep and of Rossi; nor do I remember observ throng of sensitive young men by whom surrounded any feeling towards them except panionship and respect. In Italy, at the Cont Palozzuola, on the shores of the Alban Late, s the site of the ancient Alba Longa, I have not several days a native of Abyssinia, only ducted from his torrid home, and ig with the Franciscan Friars, whose guest he say delightful and affectionate familiarity. amples may be discerned the proper influence Christian spirit.

In lecturing before a Society, which has est the prejudice of color among its laws, and the mally reversed an injunction of the highest and politics, I might seem to lend my sa what is most alien to my soul, and to j in disobedience to that command which teach regard as all of one blood: all the children of the Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus

I cannot do this. I beg leave, therefore, to be excused at from appointing a day on which to lest my your Lyceum, and I pray you to lay this k fore the Lyceum, that they may and grounds on which I deem it my duty to onor of appearing before them.

THE This annualing a very hidoubled since of 268 pages. literature of b

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W. J. Ret

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ributors on th onored name on, James Ha itt, Mary Hor Quincy, Theo Longfellow, S R. Lowell, Ad Mott, S. Marge can a work, cr minds, and on wise than repli gret that Mrs. pages: for the celf-forgetfulne thanks are due tributors! An the promptness request, as all the altar of liber

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Bela March, a small but ex Cure for Debil hers as well as man of Christia and explanatory express reference tion, and its cur prevails in all c train of diagust to signalize itse destroyers of the of which, prob wholly exempt, and which is ge through ignoran from vicious inc toxicating cup, quires such a m to destroy the p strenuous effort to insanity; and

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nun sation, and believe me, My dear siz, Very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

W. J. Rerew, Esq., of the Committees of Arrangements of the New Bedford Lyceum.

THE LIBERTY BELL FOR 1846.

This annual is the best of the series, which is payog a very high compliment to it. In sixe it has ed since the first was issued, and makes a volume 268 pages. It contains the highest and choicest of humanity and freedom. Among the conors on the other side of the Atlantic are the ors on the Of Thomas Clarkson, George Thomplanes Haughton, John Boweing, William How Mary Howitt, and Harriet Martineau. On this or are those of Wendell Phillips, Edmund ney, Theodore Parker, J. R. Gindings, H. W. w, Samuel J. May, William H. Furness, J. sell Adin Ballon, Cassius M. Clay, Lucretia Mott, S. Margaret Fuller, and Eliza Lee Follen. How Moth S. marguret constraint Edita Lee Folien. How ginds, and on such a mighty theme, fail to be otherwise than replete with talent and interest? We reget that Mrs. Chapman excludes herself from its pages: for though this omission is creditable to her pages for more to her cause. What thanks are due to her for securing such a list of contributors! And they, too, deserve high praise for the promptness with which they complied with her request, as all their contributions were free gifts on the ilter of liberty. A portrait of the editor of the Libenter accompanies this volume, which is recognized as sgood likeness by some, but by others it is regarded as exceedingly defective. It is of very little consequence, except as it relates to the gratification or disappointment of a beloved circle of friends.

MASTURBATION.

Bela Marsh, 25 Corahill, Boston, has just published small but excellent work, entitled 'The Water Care for Debilitated Young Men-addressed to Faers as well as to Sons. Translated from the German of Christian Ritter, M. D.; with Notes critical and explanatory, by Dr. William A. Alcott.' It has espress reference to the dreadful vice of Masturbation, and its cure -- a vice which, like intemperance, prevails in all countries, and is attended by a long rain of disgusting and frightful consequences, so as to signalize itself as one of the chief defacers and destroyers of the human race; a vice, from the taint of which, probably comparatively few have been wholly exempt, who have grown up to mature age, and which is generally committed at the beginn through ignorance of its debasing effects, rather than from vicious inclination; a vice which, like the intericating cup, gradually (sometimes rapidly) acquires such a mastery over the mind of its victim, as to destroy the power of reason, and to baffle the most streamous efforts at self-control. It frequently leads to insanity; and "it is not only most certain in its actrity, but, above all other kinds of insanity, it stamps its victims with every abhorrent and loathsome stigma. Our Lunatic Hospitals have terrible cases to reveal, in confirmation of these statements.

It is strange that a subject of such vital importan to the moral and physical welfare of mankind should be regarded with so much indifference, may, aversion. There are some who are so fastidiously pure-minded, (1) that they deem it too indelicate (!) to be discassed, and so they discountenance all inquiry and publicity of facts in relation to it. Such persons entirely misjudge the quality of their own virtue : they are to be held directly responsible for the prevalence of whatever uncleanness exists in the land, because they are more offended at its exposure than by its presence. It indicates a foul state of society, when the vice of self-pollution, and the crimes of fornication and adultery, are deemed too indelicate for direct investigation, or social solicitude, or public expostre and reproval. It is as much the province of parity to hunt out and extirpate lewdness, as it is that of liberty to assail and destroy slavery. Surely, they are not the friends of the oppressed, who cry out against the agitation of the subject of slavery neither are they on the side of virtue, who take offeace whenever it proceeds to antagonize with the for licentiousness.

This little work is addressed to fathers as well as sons. Parents should consult it with lively solicitade for the health and purity of their children. It is intended by the translator as a kind of sequel to 'lints to the Young,' by Dr. Woodward, of the Hospital at Worcester; an 'Hour's Conference with Fathers, &c. by Dr. Bell, of the McLean Asylum for the Insane; and the more exended 'Lecture to Young Men,' by Mr. Graham. Every one of these works is free from the dangerous philosophy of the work of Deslandes, and the shockng exposures of some other works, especially that of Tissot.' Their circulation should be as wide as the guat evil which they are adapted to eradicate.

la his preface, Dr. Alcott says that he has in preparation a larger and more complete volume, for parats and teachers, to which he regards this work, though valuable, as a mere introduction. He also states that he made this translation about ten years 40; but on account of the unpopularity of the wat cure, its publication has been deferred. But a new en has begun in medical practice. Hydropathy is becoming quite respectable; and it is high time its value were known, in connection with the subject matter of the present volume.

It gives us much gratification to perceive, that an sterest in this admirable system of writing and speling is beginning to pervade the popular mind; for d worthy of the attention of the whole people. Persons are teaching and learning it even as far rest as Indiana, and we have applications for books ca the subject from various parts of the country. It ought utterly to supplant the present barbarous and de of learning the English language, and will probably do so in the progress of events. he have placed on our last page, some of the testistates which have been borne in England as to its Sunderful simplicity and utility. To those who are desirons of studying it to the best advantage, we comend the new work published by Mesers. Andrews & Boyle in this city, entitled . The Complete Phono-Papie Class Book; containing a strictly inductive esponetion of Pitman's Phonography, adapted as a Intern of Phonetic short hand to the English lanlage; capecially intended as a school book, and to the fullest instruction to those who have not the twistance of the living teacher.' Price 37 1-2 nts in boards-50 cents in cloth. It is the best nex extant on the subject.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The undaunted Kentuckian, on visiting New-York week, was invited by a committee to deliver a The address on the subject of slavery, and readily ated to do so. Accordingly, on Tuesday even ag last, (according to the Tribune,) the largest and had respectable concourse ever assembled under one hof in the city of New-York, convened at the Broadtay Tabernacle, to hear Mr. Clay, and to testify er admiration of, and sympathy for him, in his indepid struggles and generous sacrifices for the cause Universal Freedom. Every nook and aisle was easely packed, and thousands went away, unable to than standing room within the walls of the edifice. en introduced to the assembly by Horace 7, Mr. Clay took the stand, and was received plurous acclamations. He enchained the au Con for fully two hours, and extorted great applause he proceeded. At the conclusion, six cheers were Fren for Cassins M. Clay and the Freedom of the CLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County A S. Society was holden in the Universalist meeting. house, in Hanson, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1846. The President of the Society, Rev. Elmer Hewitt, occupied the chair. Notwithstanding the very severe rain, quite a goodly number of the 'brave and true' were present; thus proving to the world that with them, anti-slavery, old organized anti-slavery, is not a mere a life-giving character. Plymouth, Hanover, Kings-

Whereas, slaveholders and their apologists often

to reply to the Rev. Gov. Pinney's Bible argument which produce more misery among the working for slave owning, at the N. E. Convention in May last, classes of Great Britain, that all the oppressive laws should have taken the Bible position, that the Sinai covenant was a covenant of bondage, and, like Hagar In a state of society such as exists in England

Mr. Perry advocated the above preamble and resolutions, in a speech of some length. They were also leviate the sufferings of those unfortunate individspoken to by Mr. S. Reed, of E. Abington.

that the authority of any book or record can justify that act, since it is wrong in its own nature; and no well arranged establishments. The food, both in

Mr. Burleigh spoke at great length, and with great right or authority. Of all the books in the universe, as the representative of truth and right, he consider-Bible to stand first, and he would rather see all the books in the wide world destroyed than

Between Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Perry, an interesting discussion was carried on, to the edification of all

At the suggestion of Mr. Samuel Reed, of East Abington, a member of the Congregational church in that place, Mr. Burleigh offered the following resolutions, viz.

fewness and limited extent of revivals of religion, of old proverb, that a man is known by the company h which the various religious sects of the day complain, are in our opinion a natural result of the want of true life in the religion of the churches.

fe in the religion of the courses.

Resolved, That the so called revivals of a religion tified in coming to the conclusion that he is decidedly pure Christianity.

The resolutions, after being discussed by C. C. Burleigh, Mr. Reed and others, in the affirmative, isted among the laborers in Great Britain. All the

were unanimously adopted.

tions offered by J. Perry, touching the Bible, and the true. But he also says I cannot prove it to be false.

interest of the meeting. Notwithstanding the tre- leges of a great nation-whose rights are all remendous rain, the meeting of the Society was quite spected equally with the greatest peer of the realm interesting. At 4 o'clock, P. M. the Society ad- In the other, we behold man reduced to the level of

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

South Abington, Jan. 11, 1846. TEETH ALMANAC. The Teeth Almanac, for the year 1040, is an exceedingly neat, useful and comprehensive annual, isman; he is just returning from his day's work, tired
and wearied with its toils. His name is James Moramount of valuable instruction in regard to Den- at 6 o'clock, when the bell rings, to answer to his tition,-together with the usual characteristics of an name. His wages are twenty cents per day; with Almanac. The contents are-Introduction; First Dentition; Symptoms and Treatment; Second Dentition; eldest is a boy 7 years of age; he goes to school ev-Teeth; Tooth Powders; Artificial Teeth; Filling two apartments in it, a kitchen and a bed-room—his Teeth. We presume all persons patronizing this kitchen answering all the purposes of a barn and celcelebrated establishment will be gratuitously furnished with a copy of this Almanac, in addition to having in the other a few bushels of potatoes. The fire is their teeth skilfully attended to at a very moderate built upon the floor. Half a dozen of three footer

charge. ander the editorial care and supervision of Mr. O. S. pig in it, (which he brings into the house in winter, Fowler, the ardent, indefatigable and successful adcles. This work is only one dollar a year, payable in is hard living, but then he is contented. No direful advance, and ought to be generously patronized as anguish pierces his tranquil soul—no fearful foreboamong the most useful periodicals of the country.

dings lest one of his dear little children, whom he so

lished a second edition of this elegant and useful an- thinks the four cents per week will not be missed of nual, to which he has added eight pages of new mat- his education. The future to him is full of hope, and ter, giving a complete list of the City Officers for as in humble contemplation he beholds it, he presses 1846; also a list of all the U.S. Ministers, Consuls, &c. residing in foreign ports; and carrying out the loving partner smiles on the scene, and fancies her report of the general and local events to the close of the last year,—with many other valuable additions and corrections. This edition, we doubt not, will be as rapidly disposed of as the first has been.

A Good Move. John Quincy Adams has given to some ruthless tyrant. She feels secure, with the notice, in the U. S. House of Representatives, of a bill to abolish Custom House eaths, and also to abolish family circle is held sacred. Her husband's employer capital punishment under U. S. laws. capital punishment under U. S. laws.

THE POOR OF ENGLAND, AND AMERICAN SLA-

I would not trouble you again with a commit tion on this subject, if it was not for a desire I have that this subject should be placed in a proper light, before the American people. It benooves, abolition ists to deal critically and severely with measures fre quently emanating from those whose friendship and profession, a fiction, but a reality; and has energy of intimacy we would rejoice to secure, from whom it a life-giving character. Plymouth, Hanover, Kingspains us to differ, but from whom, if conscientiously ton, Hanson and Pembroke were represented.

The meeting being opened, Mr. Joshua Perry, of our dissent. Those who take upon themselves to lead The meeting being opened, Mr. Joshua Perry, of the public mind to the contemplation of the miseries of England's poor, should be careful not to overstate their sufferings; for overstatement will detract from Whereas, slaveholders and their apologists often appeal to the Bible for examples and commands for holding men as goods personal, not recognizing the Bible distinction between the Jews' religion and Christianity; the former containing the examples and commands for slaveholding, being based upon the commands for alaveholding, being based upon the fore the people. In all ages of the world, there flesh, that, is the carnal heart, from which nothing have existed a class of people, emphatically termed flesh, that, is the carnel heart, from which housing good can proceed—the latter, being based upon the spirit, from which all good proceeds, containing no examples and commands for slaveholding; therefore, Resolved, That neither the Jews' religion, nor the against the numberless temptations with which their examples of Jewish worthies, is any good evidence or authority for holding men as chattels personal; but, on the contrary, as the Jewish religion was a cidents often blast the hopes of well-regulated families. carnal religion in all its developements, is proof inferential, that it is morally wrong to hold men as prostrate beneath its ponderous feet thousands upon thousands; and there have followed in its destructive Resolved, That those abolitionists, who attempted path, consequences the most appalling, the effects of

and her son, is to be cast out; and to appeal to the law that came by Moses is to be infidel, as the Jews on the liberty of the press. But while they have wisely avoided interference, they have made judicious and benevolent provisions that in some measure aluals. England abounds with benevolent institutions C. C. Burleigh being present, offered the following In 1840, the sum raised for the support of the poor amounted to 5,110,683 pounds sterling, or nearly Resolved, That while we do not believe that either \$25,000,000. This sum was expended in the Union the lewish or Christian Scriptures contain any war- workhouses. Chambers, in his Information for the rant for holding man as property, we do not admit People,' says, in reference to the above institution rule or authority which attempts to justify it can be quantity and quality-the accommodations of all in accordance with the will of a God of truth and kinds-the moral discipline and order, are in general all that the humane and benevolent could wish. The arrangements for the education of the young are pareloquence in support of the above resolution. He ticularly worthy of commendation. Having said so considered this subject of importance, inasmuch as much, I would come directly to the point at issue be slaveholders appeal to the Jewish scriptures for the divise right of slaveholding. He would take this weapon out of their hands. He maintained that man should be the sole judge himself of what is right and wrong. He would not receive any written document, however sacred or high its authority, as absolutely right, without first himself or the contrary, he only strengthened my former opinion. I repeat my assertion, that his statement that the poor of England are many times, ten thousand times ten thousand times. lutely right, without first bringing it to the test of the spirit or light within him. He was willing to receive the Bible, or any other written parchment, as the representative of truth and right, but not as absolute He says I cannot prove it to be false. 'Neither can he prove it to be true.' An astonishing admission truly! Cannot prove what he stated as a fact-and undoubtedly intended your readers should swallow it just as he wrote it. I would ask why that gentle man made such an unqualified assertion, if he had no proof? Why join hand in hand with southern of the system of ' infernal slavery,' as he was pleased to call it, over the independent laborers of Great Britain, if he has no proof? I hazard nothing in maand Ireland are as much better off than the slaves of the South, as the cultivated and fertile valley is bet-Resolved, That the barrenness of the churches, the ter than the barren and desolate wilderness. It is an

which holds fellowship with slavery, would be a curse rather than a blessing to mankind, and would curse rather than a blessing to mankind, and would gued on this subject as they have done. I repeat, he delay rather than hasten the universal triumph of has. Their main object was to prove that the system of slavery, as it exists in the southern States, was productive of more comfort and happiness than exdifference I see between Mr. Mitchell's letter and On motion of E. Y. Perry of Pembroke, voted that theirs, is this: They try to prove their position by the next quarterly meeting of the Society be holden argument; whereas Mr. Mitchell merely makes the on the day of the annual fast, in April next.

On motion of S. Reed, the preamble and resolution—and is honest enough to come right out, in the day of the annual fast, in April next.

Sesertion—and is honest enough to come right out, in the day of the annual fast, in April next. assertion-and is honest enough to come right out, in substitute offered by C. C. Burleigh, were laid upon 1'll try. What are the facts in the case? In the per the table.

The presence of Mr. Burleigh added much to the man, in the enjoyment of all the rights and privithe brutes that perish-a chattel-a marketable commodity-denied all the privileges of a man-on whose dark and benighted vision the flickering rays of hope never rest. I can better illustrate the situation of England's poor but independent laborer, by the fol The Teeth Almanac, for the year 1846, is an ex- lowing simple but true picture :- Behold that poo tablishment, corner of Court and Stoddard streets, gan. He works on the estate of ----. He rises

Boston. In dimensions, it does not exceed four inches very early in the morning, in order that he may get square, yet comprises 32 pages, (besides the covers,) breakfast before he goes to work. He has to walk a which, by the aid of very small type, embody a large mile, every morning, to the estate, and must be there Irregularities of the Teeth; Deficient and Supernu- ery day, and his father pays four cents per week for merary Teeth; Diseases of the Teeth-Tartar, Caries, his instruction- The little cottage that he lives in is Inflammation, Necrosis, Exostosis; Cleansing the built of clay, thatched with straw. There are only stools, a table and a shelf complete his homely furniture. In the room may be seen a bed made of straw AMERICAN PHREEOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This ably with the floor for a bedstead, and to this add a gar conducted Journal has completed its seventh volume, den in which he plants potatoes, a pig-house with a vocate of Phrenology. The first number of the his whole property. He is now returning from the eighth volume, for Jan. 1846, is before us, and contains the following articles:—Anr. I. Phrenology; its scientific claims; its investigation. Anr. II. Definition—Adaptation, location and function of Ideal-by his coat, and thus enters his rural cot. Mrs. Mor. ity. Art. III. Signs of character, as indicated by gan, poor woman, seems glad that James has got Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Natural Lanhome. She has the potatoes all boiled and ready for guage, Manners, Conversation, &c. Asr. IV. Phre-nological developments of Joseph C. Neal. Art. V. Self-improvement. Also various miscellaneous arti-dhildren, sit down and partake of a hearty meal. It

torn from her embrace, and sold at the auction block

tenderly loves, should be torn from his embrace, disturbs his tranquil soul. As he looks at John, he

Yours, for truth, justice, freedom and humanity,

Boston, January 12, 1846.

his property. But her husband and children are not recognized as property in England; they are free from, and independent of, all such contingencies; inst.; but as only nine members of the Senate had been chosen, leaving many vacancies to be filled, and the life of her partner, the children of her bosom, she is, and must be, happy. I would invite Mr. Mitchell to go ask the humble inhabitants of this lowly cottage, would they sacrifice freedom for slavery? in a word, would they exchange places with the poor victims of southern despotism? And after he has obtained an answer in the affirmative, he can tell me with a good Calhoun Clerk. The House of Representatives has grace that I cannot prove his assertion false. No, Sir, chosen Samuel H. Walley, Jr. Speaker, and Charle he cannot find a man among the starving millions he W. Storey Clerk. Maj. Stevens was unanimously he cannot find a man among the starting and the cannot find a man among the starting are elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

On Saturday, the joint committee appointed to cannot be cannot find a man among the starting are called the cannot find a man among the starting are called the cannot find a man among the starting are called the cannot find a man among the starting are called the cannot find a man among the starting are called the cannot find a man among the starting are called the cannot find a man among the starting are called the cannot find a man among the starting are called the called

southern pottage.

The illustration I have given above will apply to the operatives in the factories, and coal mines, with the exception that the latter are better clothed and the exception that the latter are better clothed and the whole number of votes for Governor was better fed. He asks me-Is it of no consequence that 105,928. Necessary to a choice, 52,965. British laws stand between bread and the mouths of starving millions? I answer yes, and would inform him, that Mr. Haughton, and the others he writes of as being so cold and inactive, are laboring for a repeal of that law. It is a libel on their character to say that they have been cold and inactive—that they do not feel for suffering humanity at their own doors. The boys and girls that he writes of, that know not of God and his Christ, is something very extraordinary n a land abounding with priests and Bibles. I do not understand what he means by their not having a knowledge of God and of his Christ. If he means that they never heard that there exists such a being as God, I cannot believe him. The apostle says-This is life eternal, to know God, and his Son Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent.' They probably are not in possession of this knowledge, and it would be well for us all if we possessed a little more of it. He probably never reflected much on this subject, or he never would have made such a mon. strous assertion. I accuse him of advocating, in an indirect manner, the continuance, and defending she will enslave our colored seamen going to her the perpetration of crimes of the most appalling character. The system of slavery, as it exists at the South, is fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the world at large. It is sustained by a system of aggression the most unscrupulous and daring. It is attended with every thing villanous and execrable. It presents to the civilized world a specta cle of wholesale robbery and plunder-stained, scarred with all the horrors of despotism. Thomas Jefferson truly said, one hour of it was worse than ages of that which the patriots of the revolution rose in rebellion

I remain, with much respect and esteem, Yours for cold potatoes with liberty, rather than roast beef with slavery,

THE CLERGY, COME-OUTISM. &C.

Georgetown, January 7, 1846.

It is said in history, that the ambition of maintain cold, unimpassioned, insipid and useless; meaning at the then present time, and that it was the same in the

powerful days of Popery.

We want not a set of fine gentlemen; we want a race of zealous, well-informed, kind and diligent parish priests. If we must have gentlemen, let us have them of the school of the carpenter's Son, whom honest Decker, the tragic poet, declares was

A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit; The first true gentleman that ever breathed.

After this pattern, we care not how many gentlemen we have in the church—gentlemen who are not ashumed, like their Master, Christ, to be friends of the poor home-heathen-such heathen as our brother Mitchell had in his mind when he proposed the 58th chapter of Isaiah for consideration, the reading of which, with a proper spirit, would have taken them family behind him. over, as in the chariot of Aminadab, to the 18th verse of the 4th chapter of Luke, which would bear them out in remembering those in bonds as bound with them. How much longer will it be ere the tongues of men shall be loosened so that they will talk freely, as well as fearlessly, on the subject of the slaves rights, despite of bishops, priests, deacons, or parish clerks? Almost all the letter characters near to have clerks? Almost all the latter characters seem to have a heart like a pebble, a head full of stupid mischief, and as desirous of popular favor as was Achan of the in the fire.

September last, concerning the course taken by the lit is stated in the New York True Sun, that four Missionary Board, I approve. I certainly think, with you and a great many others, that they did just what anti-christians and slaveholders, the Free Church of Scotland, Chalmers, Cunningham, Candlish, yes, and Scotland, Chalmers, Cunningham, Candlish, yes, and N. Adams, fully endorse and approve; and, with Mitchell, I feel inclined to believe their doings savored of darkness rather than light. But just look at these proceedings. See the 'property and standing' these proceedings. See the 'property and standing' and one in Barbadoes, destroyed four thousand and two hundred buildings.—N. Y. paper. importers, merchants, nay, him who should be meek and kind, to invoke the arm of Cæsar to repel, and drive the victim from their presence. A brotherhood

indeed-but of what? I will suppose that these good people approve of armies to keep the peace, and an army of lawyers to command, as the police officer is to them the needful, to gag the solitary man. But why could not the whole posse put Mitchell out, in a kind and loving manner? They profess to love their neighbors as themselves. Love is the fulfilling of the law. He was not only a neighbor, but a brother belonging to their sanctuary. But, shocking, dreadful! he is a railer. They made fraternal efforts with a view to his restoration. He told them they and sister churches were in error and sin. This would not do—oh no—that capped the climax, and he must be excommunicated in room of being dismissed, as he asked. Many of the officers and crew of that vessel in aid of the unforce by the late disastrons for in Pittsburg. were in former times put in prison for making similar statements to a sect, much more numerous than you,
Mr. Editor, mention as evangelical in the notice you
gave of Charles T. Torrey's book, and those who I gave of Charles T. Torrey's book, and those who I think would sell a slave-heathen of our land, to fill the coffers of the missionary societies, to enable them to carry on their operations in Burmah. But for the glory of God, and that man His image might be no more imbruted, Mitchell wishes the freedom our enalved countrymen, and that if religion is of any con-

cry is raised, and let it grow louder and louder, ' No evening.

he takes the true ground. He says that the church piping. of God groans. It is the utmost saturic delusion to talk of religion and slavery. If so, why commune dire talk of religion and slavery. If so, why commune with those who buy and sell men? There is not in the 'oracles of God' a destring principle. the 'cracles of God' a doctrinal principle, a divine procept, a pertinent example, an illustrative type, an appalling denunciation, a consoling promise, a historical fact, or a prophetical testimony, which does not, either directly or indirectly, condemn American not, either directly or indirectly, condemn American processed an opinion in favor of a still further reduction.

First in Boston.—On Saturday night, some five or slavery. Let those who are at the heads of departmants or institutions of learning, consider the above
declarations, and prove, if they can, that they are a
libel on the heads of departminerator in Boston.—On Saturday night, some five of
ix incendiary fires were kindled in Boston, in different parts of the city. No very great destruction of
property occurred.

JOSEPH NOYES

(F 'No Union with Slaveholders!"

The Legislature convened in this city, on the 7th

vas, the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, re-

George N. Briggs has Isaac Davis, Samuel E. Sewall, Henry Shaw,

The whole number of votes for Lieut. Govern

was 105,871. Necessary for a choice, 52,936. John Reed has George Savery, John B. Brewster, Charles W. Moore,

There being no choice, the formalities required by the Constitution in such cases were gone through with, on Saturday and Monday, and resulted in the re-election of George N. Briggs to the office of Governor, and John Reed to that of Lieut. Governor Both Whigs.

The message of Gov. Briggs was delivered on Tuesday last. It has much to say about the Tariff, but not a word about Oregon or California-nor about the reiterated declaration of South Carolina, that ports-and alludes only incidentally, and most tame-

PRISONDR'S FRIEND.

The title of ' The Hangman ' has judiciously given place to that of the 'Prisoner's Friend,' the object of the paper being not merely the abolition of capital punishment, but the improvement of prison discipline.

The scriptural motto chosen for it is exceedingly apposite :- Let the sighing of the prisoner come be fore thee.—According to the greatness of thy power, preserve thou those that are appointed to die. The names of Prof. T. C. Upham, Hon. Robt. Rantoul, Jr. and J. A. Andrew, Esq. are announced as among the contributors to its pages. Its editors and proprietors, Charles Spear and John M. Spear, are excellent men, deeply imbued with the spirit of universal philanthro py, and worthy of all needful aid. A new volume has just commenced-more subscribers are necessaing the character of gentlemen has made clergymen ry to ensure it a living support and, therefore, the present is just the time to subscribe.

The Keene Sentinel says, that Mr. Derrick Hartwell, of Langdon, on Wednesday of last week, went into the woods with a two-horse team, and was returning, seated on the top of his load; when within about forty reds of the main road, in passing over unequal ground, he was thrown forward, with some portion of the wood, and fell under the sled, his body inside, and both his legs caught, at and above the knee. The reins were wound around him, so that the horses could not proceed, and here he remained, screaming for help, not only through the rest of the day, but through the bitter cold night, until seven o'clock the next morning, seventeen hours! Several persons, in different directions, heard him, and yet strange to say, no one imagined distress, and so no one came to his relief. His limbs and his face were terribly frozen, but no bones broken.

terribly frozen, but no bones broken.

Mr. Hartwell died on Tuesday. He has left a large

There is a mystery hanging over the affair which can never be unfolded. The probability, however, is that Mrs. Eaton was visited by a fit, and fell forward

While Mrs. Coleman was waiting for her father, at tyrannies, none is so odious as the tyranny of a parish priest.

Thanks to Seward Mitchell for reading as much as he could to those folks. Your observations of 19th the could be the could b

Increased Speed. The locomotive used to carry the mail train on the New York and Philadelphia route, between Bordentown and New Brunswick, runs the distance, 38 miles, in about one hour. The mail has been repeatedly carried from city to city in less than 4 1-2 hours.

sufferers by the late disastrous fire in Pittsburg.

sequence to men, the whole of our race may be blessed therewith; and it must be so.

Mr. Editor, blow ye the trumpet louder and louder; take hold of the ram's horn, and onward march, round and round those Babylonian walls of adamant, which a pro-slavery church, if they did not erect, are zealous to sustain; and let Mitchell not be disheartened; and I trust I shall nerve my strength more and more in this cause of humanity and of God. The cry is raised, and let it grow louder, and londer, the

Union with Slaveholders'—no religious fellowship with them, till they let the oppressed go free.

Cannot George Bourne's book be revived? It seems that the church the takes the tree ground. He says that the church the says that the sa

George Pepper, the great Brewer, and probably the richest man in Philadelphia, died last Tuesday. The editor of the Boston Traveller has been sued for alibel by John A. Innis, of Salem, for a paragraph or two which appeared in the Traveller in October last.

PERSONANIA FREEMAN. This admirably con ducted little sheet, which has been issued semi onthly, is hereafter to be published weekly. We always read it with pleasure and interest. It displays unusual tact and talent, and gives to its readers multum in parro. Success to it!

DEN BOOK.

For sale, at the Anti-Slavery Offices only, 25 Cornhill, Boston; 142 Nassau-street, New-York; and street, Philadelphia ;-

THE LIBERTY BELL, 1846. Almost the whole edition having been disposed of at the Faneuil Hall Basaar, but few copies remain. Price, bound, \$1 50—unbound, \$1 25. The price will rise in a few weeks, as a copy will shortly have become diffi-cult to obtain. Half a dozen sets of the above work from the beginning, seven years since, can now be furnished, by application to H. W. WILLIAMS, 25

PARCELS RECEIVED PER ACADIA, And forwarded as addressed, by M. W. Chapman. From Dublin. Three vols. Austin's Works, to E.

Prom Ducin.

Quincy.
From Dr. Combe, Edinburgh, two vols. for Boston female A. S. Society.
100 copies Lithograph of Vincent Priessnits, from H. C. Wright, to A. S. office.
20 pamphlets from do. to do.
50 H. C. Wright's tracts on Slavery and Disunion, to

do.

From Cork. Box to Mrs. Frederick Douglass.

Letter, to John Callaghan.

Parcel of books to Charles Spear.

From Dr. Combe, one parcel to Dr. Howe.

2 large ornamental placards, to Mrs. Frederick Douglass—the ornaments of a saloon on the occasion of a soirce given in honor of F. Douglass.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Literary Society, held in their room on Friday evening, January 2d, 1846, the following list of officers were

chosen for the ensuing year:

President—I. H. Snowden.
Vice-President—F. G. Barbadoes.
Secretary and Treasurer—William T. Raymond.
Diffectors—Thomas P. Smith, Wm. H. Brown,
John A. Waller.
Librarian—Samuel Snowden, Jr.
Curator—Charles Snowden.

In behalf of the Society: WILLIAM T. RAYMOND, Sec'ry.

PEACE CONVENTION. PEACE CONVENTION.

A general Convention of the friends of Peace will be held in Meghanic's Hall, in the city of Providence, R. 1., TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue two days. Several eminent friends of the cause from Providence, Boston, and elsewhere, are expected to address the Convention; and all citizens desirous of peace are invited to attend and participate.

E. B. HALL, S. OSGOOD, S. W. WHEELER, Papers friendly to the object will please notice

HELP THE FUGITIVE.

The New-England Freedom Association will hold a public meeting at the Belknap-street church, on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, for the purpose of increasing their means of aiding the Men, Women and Children, who are constantly making good their escape from the Southern prison house—some of whom, it is expected, will be present at the meeting. Messrs. Rebert Morris, Jr., Christopher R. Weeden, John S. Jacobs, and others, have been invited to speak on the occasion. A select Choir have volunteered to chant of Song

Come as the waves come.

Exercises to commence at half past 7 o'clock. THOMAS CUMMINGS, Sec'ry.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The Adelphic Union Library Association have vacated Ritchie Hall, and secured for the remainder

of the course,

HALL No. 1, MARLBORO' CHAPEL,
where the lecture on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20th, will
be delivered by Henry Clapp, Jr., of Lynn.
Exercises to commence precisely at 7 1-2 o'clock.

FRIENDS OF ASSOCIATION!

The annual meeting of the New-England Fourier Society will be held in Boston, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting will be continued through the day and evening. Distinguished advocates of the Association cause are expected to be present and address the meeting. The friends of a reform in the relations of labor and capital, of individual progress, and of human improvement, are carnestly requested to attend.

GEORGE RIPLEY, Pres.

S. BUTTERFIELD, Sec.

S. BUTTERFIELD, Sec. Boston, Jan. 10th, 1846.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

The 5th Lecture before the Young Men's Literary Society, will be delivered by W. I. Bowditch, Esq. on Thursday evening, Jan. 22nd, at the Zion Chapel, West Centre street.

Tickets to be obtained of the members, or at the oor, at 12 1-2 cents each.

Exercises to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely. WM. T. RAYMOND, Secretary.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture as follows: Lexington, Friday, Jan. 16 Walpole, Sunday, "18 Walpole, Sunuay, Monday and Tuesuay, Stoughton, Monday and Tuesuay, N. Bridgewater, Wednesday, Middleboro', Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, " 19 and 20 " 22 and 24

As several of the above places are entirely new, it is hoped the friends of the cause in the other towns will be as liberal as possible in their contribu PARKER PILLSBURY. Boston, Jan. 1, 1846

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Addison Davis of Lynn, will lecture on Capital unishment in the following towns:-

East Medway, Friday, Jan.
Holliston, Saturday, in
Milford, Sunday, in
Mendon, Monday, in Uxbridge, Tuesday, West Brookfield, Thursday, Palmer, Friday, S. Wilbraham, Saturday, The friends in the above towns are requested to make the proper arrangements for these lectures.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-TY-ANNUAL MEETING.

TY-ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of Boston, on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY of the present month, January 28th, 1846. All auxiliary societies are urged to be numerously represented, and the faithful friends of the cause, in all parts of the country, are cardially invited to attend. The crisis demands that his should be the largest and most effective meeting ever held by the Society. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y. Boston, Jan. 1, 1846.

LECTURE AT UPTON. Addison Davis will lecture on Slavery, at Upton, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21.

MARRIED—In Dedham, Jan. 12, by Rev. Mr. Bahcock, Mr. Charles B. Amos, of Boston, to Miss Nancy Ellen Gerrish, of Dedham.

DIED—In this city, Jan. 1, Miss Electa Parsons Hurley, eldest daughter of John and Sarah Hurley, in the 20th year of her age. A few days previous, she was in the bloom and vigor of health. FOURTH EDITION.

THE Fourth Edition of the Narrative of FRED-ERICK DOUGLASS, in cheap form, is just pub-lished, and is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25

For the Liberator. NEW ENGLAND, MORE I'LL LOVE THEE New-England ! Oh, I love thee; I love thy frosts and storms; I love thy towering granite hills, With all their rugged forms:-I love them, for they say to me, 'We are the land-marks of the free!'

Oh, blessed are thy daughters, And blessed are thy sons; What other land, in all the world, Has so many happy ones? What other land can say to me,
'I have no children but the free? But still the swarthy bondman, From Carolina's bounds,

Can find no shelter on thy soil. From Carolina's hounds! Oh, no! thou canst not say to me, "The panting slave can here be free ! He's hunted through thy borders,

Like some mean beast of prey, That has broken through some sheep-fold, And stolen a lamb away. His crime, thou dost proclaim The crime of seeking to be free!

New-England! more I'll love thee, More love thy frosts and storms, More love thy towering granite hills, With all their rugged forms, When thou canst truly say to me Within my borders, all are free!

Bangor, January 1, 1846.

From the Liberty Bell. ONWARD! RIGHT ONWARD! BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

A little onward lend thy guiding hand, To these dark steps a little further on.-MILTON. Life comes but once on earth; But once is given the battle's glorious field, Where we may prove our birth Is godlike, and for God lift spear and shield. For God and brother man

May lift the shield, and fight the holy fight, Which Christ himself began, And hero-saints have waged for the right. Here sits the slave in chains; Here cry the oppressed, and here the oppressor stalks

Proudly abroad, and stains With crime the earth where suffering virtue walks. And 't is for this we live !-

o smite the oppressor with the words of power To bid the tyrant give Back to his brother heaven's allotted hour

To raise, to unloose; to rend Sorrows and bonds from spirit and from limb; To call on God, and spend The day he gives, for Freedom and for Him! And doing this, we die !-

D one or undone, he comes who never waits:

Down drops the day, and high
Lift themselves up the broad, eternal gates.

And there the expectant throng—
The great, the immortal throng of those who win Glory from vanquished wrong, Crowd to the porch, and watch our entrance in. And eagerly they ask-Where is thy trophy now thy fight is o'er?-

One trial and one task—
How hast thou stood where thou canst stand no And there is joy, or tears,

And a deep silence, o'er a frustrate life; O'er vainly-given years :-

Then on! for this we live!-To smite th' oppressor with the words of power To bid the tyrant give Back to his brother heaven's allotted hour.

And thou, oh God of love !-A little onward lend thy guiding hand! Oh! stretch it from above,

That giant-like we for the right may stand ! May stand, and to the death Dare tyranny in million-marching hosts,

And shout with dauntless breath, Defiance to his curses and his hosts. Then onward, till the veil

Of the unknown eternity be rent :-There shall no promise fail :1 There the true soul reap measureless content.

And most of all in th.s-That it shall see how surely all things tend To Freedom's victories-How men may fall, but God lives to the end. Clapton, England.

From the Liberty Standard. NIL DESPERANDUM. Never despair-there's a God who rules o'er us Blessing our efforts when made to his will, Opening the pathway of duty before us, Helping us onward our task to fulfil. What though the legions of earth shall oppose us,-What though the Prince of the power of the air

Strikes with the vengeance and hate that he owe God is our shield,'-let us never despair.

What though success for to-day be denied us, What though defeat and contempt be our lot, What though the world in its madness deride us Let us look upward, and thus heed it not. No human voice for the right has e'er spoken, No human weapon for justice been hurled, No human lance has for freedom been broken,

That has not been a blessing to truth and the world. Who will look back o'er the history of ages, Filled with defeat, and with sorrow and pain,

And say, as he weeps and laments o'er the pages, That effort defeated was ever in vain? Where is the tyrant whose knees have not trembled As he thought of the Spartans who died for the right ?

Why were the nobles of England assembled? The spirit of Curran had filled them with fright !

Why are the tyrants of Cuba now shaking? Placido has gone to his place of repose, But his murderers know that his spirit is waking The oppressed of all climes to a sense of their woo They know full well that ' tho' dead, he yet speaketh, In tones that will louder and still louder grow, Till a spirit is roused that for liberty seeketh, And slaveholding tyrants shall fall with the blow

Then let us labor, whate'er may befal us-"God, and the right, let our motto still be;-Dangers and troubles shall never appal us, Till the anthem of Earth is the Song of the Free. Life is the season for action, for trial, All for our good are its dangers, its care; The reward is for those who through all self-denial Still labor on,-let us never despair!

CREEDS.

Lutheran, Popish, Calvinistic, All these creeds and doctrines three Are extant; but still the doubt is Where Christianity may be.

REFORMATORY. ON ASSOCIATIONS.

He soon forming each on other to depend,
A master, or a stewart, or a friend;
Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.

Pope's Essay on Man.

The principle of association, like the great and kindred theory of gravitation, is co-extensive with created things. An emanation of the Divine flame, it manifests itself in that general concurrent disposit to assemble and unite together in society, which pervades every class of animated beings; and whether in the tribe of the red man of the forest, or among those flocks of quadrupeds that range in company the mountain's grassy side, exists alike both in and the other, and throbs in all the same. Nature is every where gregarious in its tendencies, and expan-sive as the ubiquity of its great Creator over all His works, and teems with the most abundant proofs of that love from which it originally sprung.

at love from which is original.

Far as Angola's sands and Zembla's snows,

Far as Angola's sands and Zembla's snows,

Goldenith

In this propensity to congregate together, which we may trace also in the vast buffalo herds that roam our western prairies,-in the countless hordes of untamed coursers that scour the South American pampas,—and in those innumerable shoals of the finny tribe

A sense of his own unaided feebleness, and of his dependance upon his fellow-beings for their co-operation and support, has prompted man in every age to have recourse to numbers for the accomplishment of purposes, to which, as an individual, he is physically began to gambol about the slaughter-house where the experiment was conducted, and are how with a widity. of purposes, to which, as an individual, he is physically incompetent. By the combined force of the power of armies, for instance, the most rapid rivers have been bridged, and practicable highways carried over the most abrupt and rugged mountain precipiees. Hence too it is, that in all operations involving a more than ordinary degree of magnitude in the result, society finds itself compelled to resort to the concentrated action of united energies. If a rail-road is to be constructed on a joint stock company established. be constructed, or a joint-stock company established for manufacturing purposes, proprietors must be incorporated, assessments laid, and that capital which is a representative of the labor of the whole body, brought into activity,—the profits arising from the construction of the composition of the composing and recomposing it, so that it serves the composing and recomposing it, so that it serves undertaking being divided equally amongst all the stockholders. In this at least we discover the adaptation of mankind to the reception of associate principles, who invariably have recourse to their employment whenever they are found to be beneficial to them.

the cri de la Nature,-the panacea or succedareum for existing evils which mankind, after a long night The Society of Medicine, of Paris, appoint of darkness and of gloom, are at length desirous of repairing. We recognize in it one of the principal instruments employed in bringing about the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth, for which Christians of every denomination, in every age, and in all parts of the world, have so long and so fervently been im-

ius for abstruser studies,—the same taste for the fine arts,—or the like capacity for the pursuits of Amussat, Listranc and Perizet, with equally concluphilosophy and science. This sheds additional light on the necessity of selection, in those committees or Messrs. Geo. Serril and P. C. Barabino, the former deserved in the left of the l groups to be assigned to such departments as are purely scientific in their nature, each of which it is proposed should, in ordinary cases, consist of but five iments with this wonderful fluid. The experiments members in number, or the needless excess would be burthensome to production. Adhering, then, to the several persons. A large sheep was placed upon plan laid down by Mr. Brisbane, in his lectures on the table, and an incision three inches long m this topic, which fixes the strength of a community over the carotid artery, which was fully expe at 1800 in the aggregate, the advantage would be that instead of one geologist alone, (or perhaps none at all as now in many a rural district,) we should bring at least five actually resident upon the spot, to bear upon the consideration of the properties of earth;—instead of having one physician solely to consult upon a case, the bandage and lint were taken off, and the wound the spot of the properties of earth;—instead of having one physician solely to consult upon a case, the bandage and lint were taken off, and the wound the spot of the properties of earth;—instead of having one physician solely to consult upon a case, the bandage and lint were taken off, and the wound the properties of the pulsation was plainly seen, and there was no doubt that it was the carotid. The artery was opened obliquely, and the blood burst out in abundance. Lint saturated in the fluid of M. Brocchieri was applied, and sustained by a bandage and lint were taken off, and the wound the properties of the pulsation was plainly seen, and there was no doubt that it was the carotid. The artery was opened obliquely, and the blood burst out in abundance. Lint saturated in the fluid of M. Brocchieri was applied, and sustained by a bandage and lint were taken off, and the wound the properties of the we should constantly be provided with five ready at hand, and prepared to render their assistance in whathand, and prepared to render their assistance in what-soever exigencies might arise to require it. In so do-ing, we shall not have been unmindful of the policy part of the artery in contact with the liquid.

numbers in the whole force of the establishment.

FOLLY OF LAW SUITS.—A contest has been carried on between a town in New Hampshire and an individual, for the sum of eighty-four cents, until the costs new amount to \$100. How much better for either party to have lost the whole, or to have divided the loss, or to have a suit of the costs of ried on between a town in New Hampshire and an individual, for the sum of eighty-four cents, until the costs now amount to \$100. How much better for either party to have lost the whole, or to have divided the loss, or to have requested some judicious friend to decide how the amount should be ar-

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA.—The Rev. Dr. Duff, a Presbyterian Missionary, in a recent letter, in reference to the conversion, to Christianity of several prominent members of the Mission School under his care, says:—

School under his care, says:—
To the terrified imaginations of the Hindoo community, it looked as if all the 1200 youth in the Institution were about to abjure Hindooism, and embrace Christianity; and the fear that Hindooism itself was on the eve of annihilation, spread such consternation throughout the city, that the ery of down with Christianity—down with the Missionaries from every bazaar and every street in the city.

The statements in the Courrier des Etats Unis, by M. Gaillardet, in relation to the discovery of this wonderful fluid, have excited a great deal of attention in the scientific circles of this city. In order to give our readers some idea of the effects of this miraculous water, we translate the following statement from that paper of Saturday last. It is a statement made by M. Blanqui, one of the most distinguished savans of Paris, and was originally published in the Courrier Francais.—N. X. Tribune.

'Wo assisted a few days since at a series of experiments of a very remarkable character, which seemed to place beyond all question the efficiency of an anti-hemorrhagic fluid, discovered by M. Brocchieri, a Neapolitan chemist. Whatever may be our habitual prejudices against all kinds of miraculous waters, we cannot refrain from stating here the degisive facts of which we have been the witness. They are facts which by their importance appear to us to be worthy of the deep attention of the medical world.

M. Brocchieri has discovered a fluid, which are M. Brocchieri has discovered a fluid, which ap-

pears destined to put an end to many of the embe pears destined to but an end to many of the embar-rasaments of surgery, and to render immense ser-vices to humanity. This fluid, of which the secret rests with the inventor, is the result of the distilla-tion of several vegetable substances. It is perfectly clear and limpid, has an odor of tar, and a slightly acid taste. It can be drunk with impunity, inventor having drank a large glass in our p

ence.
In the experiment made before us, the operate and in those innumerable shoals of the finny tribe which traverse the mighty deep, or annually frequent the bays that invest our coasts from the neighboring ocean,—we cannot fail to perceive, throughout these harmonious movements, the sympathetic influence of that magnetic power of attraction co-existent with universal space, and the living principle which it incessantly permeates.

A sense of his own unaided feebleness, and of his dependance, upon his follow-heiners for their co-oper.

them.

So in Association, we find a constituency of members first catablished, supplying deficiency of capital by their own personal labors,—other members, elected by their own body, added—officers chosen—groups appointed and duties distributed; the income groups appointed and duties distributed; the income suppuration; a sort of animal vegetation, sudden and permanent, takes the place of what is called, in surgery, fleshy pimples. It is the blood which furnishes the base of this animal vegetation—of which the theory is yet to be discovered, but of which the

the theory is yet to be discovered, but of which the existence is incontestable.

Association is the voice of the Deity speaking out to man: 'And the land shall mourn, every family apart, all the family of the house of David apart, and their wives apart: and the families that remain, every family apart and their wives apart.'

Zachariah, chapter xii, verses 12 and 14: It is the bossifal.'

the theory is yet to be discovered, but of which the existence is incontestable.

It is easy to conceive of the vast importance of this discovery, if physicians will carefully examine the matter, and give their experience of its application. The greater part of the amputations will case to be mortal—the compression, the tourniquet, the ligatures, the gangrenes, will become more and more rare. In the field of battle, it will save thousands of the wounded, and will be not less useful in the hossifal.' the hospital.'

The committee first examined the liquor, which

the world, have so long and so fervently been imploring in their prayers.

There are certain properties available in Associatior, which have their foundation in the common constitution of the nature of our race. Among these is muscular power, which is capable of being simultaneously and unitedly exerted by any given number of individuals, with a view to the attainment of some obvious and definite end. This is more strikingly exemplified in the case of extra assistance being resorted to in the raising of a frame building, or the harvesting of a crop of grain or of hay. But although the plurality of the mass may be occasionally serviceable in the performance of duties requiring little more able in the performance of duties requiring little more able in the performance of duties requiring little more able in the performance of the exertion, yet but few comparatively possess the same aptitude,—the same genius for abstruser studies,—the same genius for abstruser studies,—the same taste for the

fully exposed. To the surprise of all present, the hemorrhage was completely arrested. Upon examof a combined and concentrated application of the human faculties to their appropriate functions and attractions of pursuit,—whilst on temporary occasions requiring the additional aid of a more considerable quantity of hands, we have the superior advantage of made repeated experiments of a similar nature with complete success. These statements are signed by the two surgeons, and countersigned by Alexis Ham-mel, American Consul at Naples.

ranged!

How much is Oregon worth to the United States?
—nothing. Not eighty-four cents. What can be gained by keeping it, and settling it with our people? Nothing. The moment it has a population of half a million, it will no longer be dependant on this 84 cents—this nothing.

Then we are to have an expensive contest for this 84 cents—this nothing. Who is, in such a glorious contest, to regard our commerce swept from the ocean, our cities destroyed, millions of deb tcreated, thousands upon thousands perishing by exposure, sickness and battle? After years of suffering and expense, then we

thousands perishing by exposure, sickness and battle? After years of suffering and expense, then we
must come at last to the dreadful result of losing
our 64 cents, or of settling it by commissioners, or
of leaving it to some third power.

Would it not be better to adopt one of these last
converse now and to settle the question as to the 84

The experiments witnessed by Blanqui were the
first made, since which several hundred have been
made with entire success.

M. Bizet has ascertained that in the different
slaughter houses in Paris, in course of one year,
1145 cases of severe cuts sustained by the butcher courses now, and to settle the question as to the 84 boys had been cured by this water in an average of cents before we shall have expended the \$100?

Other extraordinary cures have been effected by it, especially in checking spitting of blood, which is now under the control of the physicians; and external wounds may be cured by it, almost by the watch in hand.

M. Gaillardet adds that the experiments he nessed were made at the instigation of the com-mander of the Cavalry in Paris, with a view to the introduction of this remedy into the military hos-

Munificent Donation.—John Broomfield, Esq., Boston, has presented to the Boston Atheneum, \$2,000 as a permanent fund, the income to be approprited to the purchase of books.

OR, WRITING BY SOUND.

From Chambers's Information for the People, No. 62.

'We have always been inclined to regard attempts to improve the spelling and sign-representation of the English language as visionary; partly because so many very miserable failures have been made in this line, and partly because their appeared so little reason to expect that any improved system would ever be so generally adopted as to become of practical utility. Our views, we candidly comfess, have been much changed since we lately became acquainted with the system of Phonography invented by Mr. Pitman, of Bath.

We have enabled ourselves to speak with a little confidence of its merits by going through a Course of Lessons, in which we have mastered its principal features. Wherever it is explained, it meets a warm reception from many persons; it impresses

so far as to be able to correspond in it. From the Morning Advertiser, 7th July, 1843.

warm reception from many persons; it impresses all with an admiration of its simplicity and truthful-ness, and hundreds and thousands have studied it

'Mr. Pitman's Phonography possesses numerous and important claims for success and adoption. * The system is extremely ingenious, and without speaking positively as to its prospects of becoming the universal medium of communication, we may truly say it is well worthy of investigation and attention, as a correct, easy, and expeditious mode of writing, as the shortest of short-hands, and as an analysis of spoken language in general, of whatever nation or tribe.'

From the Manchester Guardian.

'Phonography we believe to be the only mode, at once philosophical and practical, of writing language by signs accurately representing the sounds or elements of which all language is composed! In these days of general acceleration, its universal use would be a great benefit to the civilized world. * * It is a vivid picture and transcript of any and every language spoken on the earth; having as universal an application as the notation of musical signs, with this superiority,—that it represents not only sounds like nusical notation, but sounds which are the images and signs of 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn.' Phonography we believe to be the only mode, at

James Simpson, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.

When we come to know what Phonography is, we are taken by surprise. I confess for myself, I was startled and astonished. I saw that it was a mighty discovery, and the promise of great improvement to mankind. Its advantages in facilitating and extending the power of language have no bounds. What a saving of time in writing letters! bounds. What a saving of time in writing letters! Some people avoid correspondence as a most fearful infliction, but they would cease to think so if they were in possession of an art by which they could write as rapidly as they speak. That I may not preach one thing, and practise another, I have been learning Phonography. I learned it in four lessons, and though I cannot write it very rapidly, I have already written a Phonographic Letter, and see it only requires a few months' application to write it with great ease, and I intend to accomplish that.—Address at the Edinburgh Phonographic Soiree; see Phonotypic Journal, Oct. 1844.

John Bright, Esq. M. P. Rochdale, Sept. 1843.

'I have no hesitation in saying that I am greatly astonished at what I have seen to-night, and am convinced that all that has been promised by Pho-rography may easily be performed,—that it is so convinced that all that has been promised by Phonography may easily be performed,—that it is so clear as to be easily learned by every one of ordinary capacity,—and that the public benefits to be derived from it are entirely incalculable.'

James Montgomery, Esq. Sheffield, April, 1844. 'The day before yesterday, Mr. Pitman and his young friend called on me, and showed me the mysteries of the Phonetic art. Books lay on my table which neither of these gentlemen had seen before. We took them up, and long passages, both

in prose and poetry, were read and accurately put down. This convinced me that speeches may be reported most accurately, and that which a few days ago I conceived to be impossible, is actually possible, and can be wrought like a miracle before

Dr. Raffles, Liverpool, January, 1844.

"I have felt too much gratified to allow Mr. Pitman to conclude, without expressing my own, and I think I may say on your behalf, the high gratification we have received in listening to the very clear and lucid exposition given to us of the principles of Phonography. While I have been sitting here, it has opened a new world to my mind—a new series of thought. To what Phonography will lead, it is impossible to say. It is a railroad method of communicating thought—a railroad by reason of its ease.'

Texas.—An election was held in Texas on the 15th ult., for Governor and members of Legislature. The returns indicate that J. P. Henderson is elected Governor. It is regarded as certain that Gen. S. Housen will be elected one of the U. S. Senators.

Skipwreck and Loss of Life.—It has been ascertained that the vessel lost on Fisherman's Island was the schooner William, Walker, of and for St. Andrews, from Boston. She had a number of passents expedition—a railroad by reason of its ease.'

Rev. John Fawcett, Parsonage, Cartisle, September 17th, 1844.

'Its excellency consists partly in its furnishing a certain mode of spelling, so that the sound of a word shows how it should be spelt; further, it fixes pronunciation. If books were printed in Phonography, all would pronounce alike, and pronounce correctly'

INFALLIBLE ASTRONOMY.

The following is the astronomy of 'our holy nother,' as stated in the condemnation of Galileo, signed by the seven cardinals, and approved by the

'We the undersigned, by the grace of God, car-dinals of the holy Roman church, inquisitors gen-eral throughout the whole christian republic, special deputies of the holy apostolical chair against heretical depravity.

'Whereas you, Galileo, son of late Vincenzo Gali-

leo of Florence, aged seventy years, were denounced in 1615 to this holy office, for holding as true a false doctrine taught by many, viz., that the sun is imdoctrine taught by many, viz., that the sun is immoveable in the centre of the world, and that the earth moves, and also with a diurnal motion, also, for having pupils whom you instructed in the same opinions; also, for maintaining a correspondence on the same with some German mathematicians; also, for publishing certain letters on the solar spots, in which you developed the same doctrine as true; also, for answering the objections which were continually produced from the Holy Scriptures, by glozing the said Scriptures according to your own meaning; and whereas thereupon was produced the copy of a writing, in form of a letter, professedly written by you to a person formerly your pupil, in written by you to a person formerly your pupil, in which, following the hypothesis of Copernicus, you include several propositions contrary to the tru sense and authority of the Holy Scripture; there fore this holy tribunal, being desirous of providin against the disorder and mischief which was thence proceeding and increasing to the detriment of the most eminent lord cardinals of this supreme and universal Inquisition, the two propositions of the stability of the sun, and motion of the earth, were stability of the sun, and motion of t qualified by the theological qualified

1. The proposition, that the sun is in the centre of the world and immoveable from its place is absurd, philosophically false, and formally heretical; because it is expressly contrary to the Holy

Scripture.

2. The proposition that the earth is in the ce of the world, nor immoveable, but that it me and also diurnal motion, is also absurd, philoso cally false, and theologically considered at leas roneous in faith.'

In England there are but nine daily papers published. They are all in London. The concentration of public support upon a number so small, satisfactorily accounts for their unsurpassed excellence.

A letter from Algiers quoted by the Quotidenne, elates the following fact: 'We were hoping that A letter from Algiers quoted by the Quotidenne, From Chamber's Information for the People, No. 62.

A letter from Algiers quoted by the Quotidenne, Phonography.—This new art, which has lately been added to the various forms of abbreviated writing, seems far more available than any which have hitherto been invented. It does away altogether with the tedious method of spelling, for it has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice. It is applicable to all languages. We have before us a book, containing part of the Scriptures in English, Fromch, German, Italian, Chinese, and Hebrew, all written in the Phonographic character. Nothing has yet been invented which comes so near to the universal character so much desired by Bishop Wilkins. If generally introduced, it would be a very valuable acquisition to the deaf and dumb, enabling them to express their thoughts with almost as much rapidity as we can do by speech.'

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, 5th October, 1844.

A letter from Algiers quoted by the Quotidenne, relates the following fact: 'We were hoping that those lamentable executions en masse, which are so afflicting to every French heart, and the political consequences of which it was easy to foresee, would have been renounced when Col. St. Arnaud, in August last, committed a deed which left far behind that of Col. Pellissier. A numerous population of the Cheliff. The Colonel walled up the seven or eight entrances with rocks, blown off by petards, and thus caused to perish, according to the unanimations of the Arabs, 3000 miserable victims. All the French who formed the camp which the Colonel, after this frightful execution, left at Ain-Meran—that is to say, the men of two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry—affirm that not a man escaped from this vast tomb, which they were appointed to watch. Abd-el-Kader, with his usual ability, availed himself of these two horrible events to raise the excutions consequences of which lave been renounced when Col. St. Arnaud, in August last, commit

A Committee on the state of religion in one of the New England Associations, deviating from the usually prolix style of documents on that subject, presented the following—

'That the state of religion in the churches composing this Association is lamentably low, needs no argument to prove; but to prescribe a remedy is a task more difficult—yet your Committee make an attempt; therefore.

task more difficult—yet your Committee make an attempt; therefore,

Resolved, That the shepherds of the several flocks repent of their lukewarmness, humble themselves at the foot of the cross, seek forgiveness of God, and return wholly to his service.

Resolved, That the flocks follow their shepherds,

—Presbylerian.

Assault and Battery.—Rather a comical case of assault and battery was brought before the Mayor of Akron, Ohio, on Saturday last. The Rev. J. D. Pickands, pastor of the Second Advent Church, was charged with kissing the wife of Lyman Green, and washing her feet against her husband's will.

The reverend gentleman acknowledged the facts as charged, but justified himself so conclusively on Scripture grounds, that the case was dismissed. L. V. Pierce, Eaq., was counsel for the prosecution, but his cases in point, found in the law books, were overbalanced by the Scripture quotations of the reverend defendant, and the case was decided, not according to law, but the gospel.

A pious decision, no doubt, and if the plaintiff, whose name is Green (!) is suited, 'let all the world keep silence.'—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Outrageous Attention Markets.—Three yours row.

Outrageous Attempt at Murder .- Three young row Outrageous Attempt at Murder.—Three young rowdies on Saturday night about twelve o'clock wantonly created a disturbance in an oyster cellar, at the
corner of Seventh and Shippen streets, Moyamensing, which they had entered on pretence of getting
refreshments, and on being remonstrated with by the
colored people who kept the place, deliberately attempted to murder them. They shot the keeper of
the cellar, William Spires, and dangerously wounded
him in the neck and shoulder. Several pistols were
discharged by the assassins, who, after committing the
flagrant outrage, fied. They are known, and officers
were in pursuit of them all day yesterday. The
wounded man is at the hospital. The fugitives are
said to be members of a hose company long notorious
for its acts of brutality and defiance of all law.—Phil.
N. American, Monday. N. American, Monday

The Hampshire Herald says, it is stated that the Emperor of China, and the Governor of Massachusetts, have both been elected honorary members of the new Baptist Board of Missions.

Northern Cotton !—Cotton has been grown and well ripened the last summer, in the garden of Capt. Joseph Mather, at Greenbush, N. Y. The Cotton is of as fine and beautiful a texture as that produced

The receipts of the American Board of Missions in the month of November, amounted to \$64,808 44, including a legacy of \$40,000 from the late Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, Mass. New Orleans papers of the 29th bring intelligence from Mexico, that Gen. Paredes had proclaimed against the existing government, and was marching against the city of Mexico at the head of 40,000

Appropriate.—The Democracy of the City of New-York are to celebrate the death of Gon. Jackson by a grand ball, at Tammany Hall, on the evening of the 8th of January! Several members of Congress are

At the celebration of the New England Society at New Orleans, the following toast was among the

· fac Daughters of Louisians.—Attracted by their bright eyes, enchained by their sweet smiles, the sons of the pilgrims only await their assent to become pilgrim fathers.

We understand that the venerable Rev. Dr. Shep-

ard, of Lenox, Mass., is dead. His funeral is to be on Friday of this week. He had lived to see his three-score years and ten, and during the last year preached the fiftieth anniversary sermon of his settlement in that place. Roxbury City .- The Committee to whom the sui Rozbury City.—The Committee to whom the subject of a city government for the town of Rozbury was referred, decided by a large majority, 12 to 3, to report in favor of the measure. The report was presented to the citizens, for their consideration at the town meeting on Monday last, and was accepted by a vote of 252 to 139.

A girl about twelve years of age, named Susan Bump, of Bridgewater, Mass., was accidentally killed on Sunday last by her brother. He took up the gun, supposing it was unloaded, aimed and discharged it at her. "She lived but a few moments, only uttering

the exclamation, 'O! you have shot me. Dr. S. G. House.—This eminent philanthropist has recently received, through the Prussian Minister, a gold medal from the King of Prussia.

A pin factory is in operation at Cabotville, which turns out from each machine two hundred and forty pins per minute. A machine also sticks them on paper at the rate of 1200 per minute.

Monument to Roger Williams.—T. C. Hartshorn, of Providence, gives notice that he will set aside \$1000 for's monument to Roger Williams, provided fifteen hundred dollars are added to it by the citizens of Rhode Island.

Substitute for the Potato.—A vegetable indigenous in New-Grenada, the arrachia, is said to be a valuable substitute for the potato. Each plant furnishes three or four pound of root, of the nature of the carrot and potato united, and is said to be a wholesome The Andersonian University of Glasgow, in which a professorship of Phrenology has recently been founded, and Dr. Weir, a distinguished physician, appointed Professor, has 1200 students, four hundred of whom are medical students.

Randolph's Sieves.—We learn from the Coloniza-tion Journal, that Judge Leigh, the executor of John Randolph, has purchased a large tract of land in Mer-cer county, Ohio, on which to locate the slaves, some 300, manumitted by that remarkable man. A large quantity of land in Mercer county, comprising three or four townships, is now owned nearly altogether by colored persons.

Sad State of Society.—The New Orleans Picayum states that the receipts of the bar at the St. Charle Hotel, in that city, pay the expenses of the entire establishment—being in the middle of the day at the rate of \$100 an hour, and from six to eight hundred

Kentucky.—In the Senate of Kentucky, a bill has been introduced to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Commonwealth so as to permit resident citizens to import slaves for their own use. A bill has also been introduced, respectively. their own use. A bill has also been introduced quiring that alayes hereafter emancipated, be remout of the State.

VOLUME XVI,-- NO. III

A11 1

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Furniture and Feather Store.

No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTORE-STEE BETWEEN HASOVER AND ARK-STREETS, BOSTOR WHERE may be found a general assortment FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all are to suit all, and at low prices too for the qua-cash or on credit. Purchasers are requeste before purchasing elsewhere. efore purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, except

small discount for cash. March 14.

DENTISTRY.

OPERATIONS on the Teeth, and Artificial Pal ates made by J. GUNN, Dental Surgeo.
J. G. has a superior mode of attaching Springs and Mineral Teeth to Gold Plate. A specimen of his ordinary Plate Work received the premium at the lateral part of the pair held at Faneuri and Quincy Halls. Office its Court-street, corner of Sudbury-street.

Sept. 12.

Genteel Boarding House, RICHARD JOHNSON, 2B, No. 157 ELM-STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the house, and is now prepared to receive Boarden of the house, and is now prepared to receive Boarden of no pains will be spared to make their residence confortable and agreeable.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. ESAYS on Human Rights, and their Political
Guaranties. By E. P. Hurlbut, Conneeller at
Law in the city of New-York.

Jay's View of the Action of the Federal Government
in behalf of Slavery.

The Pioneer: or leaves from an Editor's Port Felia
By Henry Clapp, Jr.

Amativeness; or the evils and remedies of excessive
and perverted Sexuality; including Warning and
Advice to the Married and Single. By O. S. Fos.

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